

## Clinton Seizes on 'Astonishing' New Mandate

## A Strong Disapproval of Impeachment

By David S. Broder  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Democrats who once thought they were facing the firing squad in the midterm elections instead woke up Wednesday with a new lease on life, a gift from voters who simultaneously registered their strong disapproval of impeaching President Bill Clinton.

Rather than cashing in on the White House scandal and scoring the usual opposition-party gains in the sixth year of a president's term, Republicans saw the building blocks of the Ronald Reagan era — California and the Deep South — captured by their rivals. In taking over the governorships of California, Alabama and South Carolina, holding the Georgia governor's office and capturing a Senate seat in North

Carolina, the Democrats signaled that they have not lost their capacity to build cross-racial coalitions and to challenge the Republican Party on its home ground.

In Senate and House races, Democrats fought the Republicans to a virtual standstill. The result was an election far more comforting to the president and his party than seemed possible a few months ago when Mr. Clinton was forced to admit that he had concealed his affair with a former White House intern, Monica Lewinsky.

Two conservative senators laid the blame on their party's leaders.

"We didn't have any message," said Rick Santorum, Republican of Pennsylvania. "The Monica Lewinsky thing didn't affect people's lives enough

to make our people want to vote."

John Ashcroft, Republican of Missouri, calling the election "a substantial missed opportunity," said, "It was the absence of an agenda that has caused an absence of enthusiasm on the Republican side."

In national exit polls Tuesday, 65 percent of the voters said Mr. Clinton should not be impeached and almost as many said Congress should drop the matter rather than hold hearings, as the House of Representatives is scheduled to do starting next week.

"The country is in such a good mood, people are so optimistic, they didn't want to rock the boat," said Senator Joseph Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, whose speech criticizing Mr. Clinton's conduct in the Lewinsky af-

See COMFORT, Page 6

## Voters Want 'Progress Over Partisanship'

By Brian Knowlton  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, buoyed by what he called an "astonishing" showing by Democratic candidates, seized Wednesday on the results of the midterm elections as a mandate to move ahead on social policy issues and to leave divisive partisanship behind.

The president, appearing weary and puffy-eyed, was studiously cautious when asked whether his concerns about impeachment were eased by the Republicans' failure to widen their control of Congress.

"That's in the hands of Congress and the American people," he said. "I've said that before; I'll say it again. I have nothing more to say about that."

But his choice of words made it plain

that he hoped to see the impeachment process quickly wind down. The message sent by American voters, he said, was "loud and clear: We want progress over partisanship and unity over division."

Other Democrats, and some Republicans, were less circumspect about the impact on the impeachment process.

"I think it's got to take some of the steam out of it," said Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, the Senate minority leader.

And Governor Roy Romer of Colorado, general chairman of the Democratic Party, said the voters' message was: "Get this done. Get it behind us."

International commentators breathed a sigh of relief, too, and expressed hope that the election results would allow the United States to move beyond the Mon-

ica Lewinsky scandal. (Page 6)

But Representative Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, said that it would be a "dereliction" of the constitutional duty of the House Judiciary Committee not to see the process through. A committee hearing is scheduled for Monday.

In an apparent effort to ride the updraft provided by the Democrats' surprisingly strong showing, Mr. Clinton and his spokesmen sought to lay out an agenda for the coming Congress, built around the preservation of the Social Security system and other social policy issues.

That will require working closely with Republicans, who still control both houses of Congress. The Republican advantage in the Senate remained the

See CLINTON, Page 6

## Republicans See Decline In Majority

Democrats Capture Some Governorships

By Richard L. Berke  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Democrats have come roaring back in the midterm elections, winning impressive victories in crucial Senate and gubernatorial races *around the country despite months of dire predictions by both Republicans and Democrats that President Bill Clinton's scandal would drag down his party's candidates.*

While Republicans maintained control of the Senate and the House of Representatives in the voting Tuesday, the Democrats' strong showing, in an off-year election when the party in the White House typically loses seats, made it far less likely that the Congress would move ahead aggressively with its impeachment inquiry of Mr. Clinton.

Republicans did not come close to the goals publicly stated by party leaders to win a magic 60 Senate seats, the number needed to cut off filibusters by Democrats blocking Republican legislation, or to substantially widen the party's narrow 21-seat edge in the House.

The Republicans lost five seats in the House, dropping from 228 in the current Congress to 223. Democrats, who now hold 206 seats, won 210 on Tuesday and were leading in one more, in Oregon. The House's lone independent, Representative Bernard Sanders of Vermont, was re-elected.

In the most coveted single prize of the day, Gray Davis, the lieutenant governor of California, defeated Dan Lungren, the Republican attorney general, to become the first Democrat elected governor of the state in 16 years.

But since Mr. Davis had outpaced Mr. Lungren in the polls for months, Democrats were celebrating surprising triumphs in races that had been viewed as excruciatingly close. Many Democrats were relieved that Senator Barbara Boxer of California had fought off a spirited challenge from the state treasurer, Max Fong, a Republican.

Perhaps the biggest upset of the day was the ouster of Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, by Representative Charles Schumer. In another major upset, John Edwards, a Democratic trial lawyer, defeated Senator Lauch Faircloth of North Carolina. And Senator Russell Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin, a leading advocate of campaign finance reform who significantly limited his spending, still defeated Representative Mark Neumann.

The election was also marked by a resurgence of Democrats in the Deep South, spurred in part by better-than-

Ron Heflin/The Associated Press  
Governor George W. Bush of Texas celebrating his easy re-election. His younger brother, Jeb, was also elected governor of Florida. Page 3.

Gray Davis waving to supporters in Los Angeles after winning the race for governor of California, the Democrats' top electoral prize. Page 3.

## Election Results Lift Wall Street

The U.S. stock market rose Wednesday as the strong showing of Democrats in midterm elections was perceived as a rejection of Republican efforts to impeach President Bill Clinton. Page 15.

The Dollar		
New York	Wednesday @ 3 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.6559	1.555
Yen	116.615	115.295
FF	5.5025	5.5031
Pound	1.6603	1.6593
Dollars per pound.		

The Dow		
Wednesday @ 3:30	percent change	
+37.85	8,744.00	+0.43%
S&P 500		
+2.85	1,113.89	+0.25%
Nasdaq		
+24.23	1,812.67	+1.35%

## AGENDA

## Bin Laden Charged

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Osama bin Laden, the Saudi militant and exile, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Manhattan on Wednesday in connection with attacks on Americans, including the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August, in which more than 250 people died.

Books ..... Page 5  
Crossword ..... Page 4  
Opinion ..... Pages 10-11  
Sports ..... Pages 26-27

Sponsored Section ..... Pages 22-24  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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## As U.S. Treads Softly, Iraq Alienates Defenders

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Saddam Hussein's decision to block United Nations weapons inspections appears to have deeply alarmed governments that have tried to help him in the past, but the United States was moving with unusual caution Wednesday before attempting to whip up international backing for a new showdown.

On a whirlwind tour of the Gulf,

Defense Secretary William Cohen, accompanied by Thomas Pickering, undersecretary of state for political affairs, avoided public statements. Traveling without the usual Pentagon press corps, they thus left room for speculation about U.S. intentions — to match the questions being asked in Western capitals about why Iraq chose this particular moment for a confrontation.

The decision to end cooperation with the UN inspectors has been flatly con-

demned by Britain, Germany and other European countries, notably France, which was the architect of a UN review of sanctions that was finally accepted Friday — only to have Iraq slam the door on the Security Council the following day.

As the spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry explained, "This review was exactly what Iraq had been asking for, saying that it wanted to be seen as a light at the end of the tunnel and to know what calendar was being applied

to its obligations." In the Gulf, too, Arab officials said that it was harder to offer any public defense of Baghdad even amid the hardships of sanctions.

The Clinton administration was seeking to use international aggravation to cement a broad common front against President Saddam and ensure that his defiance did not prompt Russia or Iraq's Arab allies to plead for eased sanctions

See IRAQ, Page 14

## British Hear Anti-Pinochet Appeal

## Spanish Government Asks House of Lords to Bar Immunity

By Warren Hoge  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — England's highest court was asked Wednesday to overrule a decision granting Augusto Pinochet immunity from prosecution for "savagery and barbarous crimes" during the 17 years he ruled Chile.

Lawyers for the Spanish government, which has brought the charges against the 82-year-old former dictator, argued that it was a "repugnant notion, offensive to all notions of human rights" to categorize crimes such as genocide and torture as ones committed "in the course of official functions as head of state." The High Court in London ruled last week that General Pinochet's status as a "former sovereign" entitled him to immunity.

"It is the argument of the Spanish authorities that the savage and barbarous crimes committed in Chile and the territories of other states including the U.S.A., Spain and Italy are not within the functions of a head of state in English law, the law of nations or the law of Chile," said Alun Jones, the Crown Prosecution Service lawyer representing the Spanish government.

Mr. Jones also questioned whether General Pinochet had even been head of state in the months after he deposed President Salvador Allende Gossens

in September 1973 as leader of a military junta. The distinction is an important one, Mr. Jones said, because 28 people were "kidnapped, tortured and executed" on the first day alone of the military coup.

The Spanish charges say that at least 3,178 people were murdered or "disappeared" while General Pinochet ruled Chile until early 1990.

Clive Nicholas, representing General Pinochet, rejected the contention, saying, "There's no suggestion that anyone else was head of state at this time." Mr. Nicholas also protested against the admission of new evidence from the Spanish government, on grounds that it did not figure in the High Court decision's being appealed.

The 300-page document from the authorities in Madrid details "a most ferocious oppression" and a systematic criminal plot to eliminate ideological enemies of many nationalities during the Pinochet years. The judges said they would consider the new material and rule on its admissibility later.

General Pinochet was detained in a surprise arrest in London on Oct. 16 on a request from Baltasar Garzon, a Spanish magistrate investigating atrocities committed during Latin America's "dirty wars" of the 1970s.

General Pinochet had been head of state in the months after he deposed President Salvador Allende Gossens

See PINOCHET, Page 14

AUGUSTO PINOCHET  
WANTED

The British Justice Department's "Wanted" poster for Augusto Pinochet.



A London policeman standing in front of a banner Wednesday outside the House of Lords.

See VOTE, Page 6

## Survivors of Storm in Nicaragua Emerge to a Vision of 'Hell'

By Molly Moore  
*Washington Post Service*

LEON, Nicaragua — After the wall of mud roared down the slope of the dormant Casitas volcano, burying her family's village and most of the people in it, Rosa Maria Hurtado embarked on a tormented search for relatives that she described as a trek through hell.

"I saw tens of people walking nude out of the mud, crying and telling horror stories of how many others had died," Mrs. Hurtado, 38, said between sobs in a telephone interview from a hospital near this northwestern Nicaraguan town. "Most of them were bleeding and all bruised. I saw pieces of

bodies in the mud. I saw a headless body of a child. They rescued a few people alive, but most of them were dead bodies."

Her brother survived by clinging to a piece of roof anchored in the mud until a rescue helicopter arrived. But 13 of her 20 relatives who resided near the volcano are dead, said Mrs. Hurtado, who had recently moved from the buried village to nearby Chinandega.

Six days after the hurricane designated Mitch and its remnants dumped 50 inches (127 centimeters) of rain on Central America, the death toll in the region is estimated at 9,000, about 7,000 in Honduras and 1,800 to 2,400 in Nicaragua. About 13,000 people are still reported missing in Hon-

duras and Nicaragua in the aftermath of one of the most deadly natural disasters to strike the region this century. An estimated 1 million people have been left homeless, according to government officials and aid organizations.

Relief efforts have been thwarted by a shortage of helicopters. The Nicaraguan Air Force only has seven aging Soviet choppers. The United States has diverted five helicopters from its U.S. Southern Command in Panama, and Mexico has donated two choppers to the relief efforts.

"People are still out there, buried up to their chests, screaming for help," said Jairo Javier Perez, a Red Cross worker.

On Tuesday, President Arnoldo Aleman of

Nicaragua led a convoy of all-terrain vehicles through the waterlogged northwestern region of Nicaragua, which has been cut off from the rest of the country. Raging torrents have leapt every river bank in the region, gobbling bridges, uprooting giant trees as though they were matchsticks, and flattening houses and crops.

But even the president's convoy, which was attacked by angry residents at two stops and became stuck while trying to ford a river, could not reach the stricken area at the base of the Casitas volcano. "We don't want inspections," screamed an irate woman who joined a rowdy mob that

See STORM, Page 14



5

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ELECTION '98 / Mixed Results in Gubernatorial Races

## Democrats Win California, but Most Key Statehouses Stay Republican

By Todd S. Purdum  
and David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis, a cautious career politician once dismissed as an uncharismatic underdog, gave the Democrats the biggest prize of the midterm election, defeating state Attorney General Dan Lungren to become the 37th governor of California.

Mr. Davis's victory Tuesday over Mr. Lungren, a 52-year-old Republican former congressman from Long Beach, marked only the fourth time this century that a Democrat has won the governorship of the largest state. It put the Democrats in control of all three branches of government in the state capital, Sacramento — and thus control of legislative and congressional redistricting — for the first time since Jerry Brown left office 16 years ago.

The governors of the next eight most populous states will still be Republicans, though. Of the 36 governor's seats up for grabs, Republicans won 22, Democrats 11 and independents 2 (Maine and Minnesota). The Republicans suffered a net loss of one while the Democrats held steady. After swearing-in ceremonies next year, there will be 31 Republican governors, 17 Democrats and two independents.

Governor George Bush of Texas was re-elected, winning easily over Gary Mauro, the

state land commissioner; his victory could pave the way for a run for the presidency in 2000. And his brother, Jeb Bush, was elected governor of Florida, meaning that brothers will be serving simultaneously as governor for only the second time. Jeb Bush defeated Lieutenant Governor Kenneth MacKay Jr.; Governor Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, is retiring.

Elsewhere in the South, however, Democrats reversed a decades-long trend toward Republican control of governorships, ousting Republican governors in South Carolina and Alabama and retaining a hotly contested seat in Georgia.

On a national level, the main effect of Tuesday's elections for governor may be felt in the states that are likely to gain and lose congressional seats as a result of the 2000 census. The gainers are expected to include California, Arizona, Georgia, Texas, Colorado and Florida. States that may lose seats include Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma and Wisconsin.

In California, Mr. Davis, a 55-year-old Vietnam veteran who won a Bronze Star, pieced together a broad coalition of voters by methodically portraying Mr. Lungren as an extremist outside the mainstream of a fundamentally moderate and increasingly Hispanic electorate concerned about issues such as abortion and the environment. Mr. Davis neutralized Mr. Lungren's crime-fighting credentials by focusing on his own longtime

support of the death penalty. Mervin Field, a California pollster, said of Mr. Davis, "He's riding the tide of what I'd call contested spans."

Nearly eight in 10 voters said the state's economic condition was good or excellent, and nearly half said it would stay about the same in the coming year.

In South Carolina, one of the most conservative and normally most Republican states, Jim Hodges, a Democrat and a former state legislator, defeated the Republican governor, David Beasley. In Alabama, Lieutenant Governor Don Siegelman, a Democrat, beat Governor Fob James, a Republican.

In both cases, gambling was an issue. Mr. Hodges favored the legalization of video poker in South Carolina, and Mr. Siegelman advocated a lottery in Alabama to raise money for education.

In Georgia, Roy Barnes, a state representative, won the seat being vacated by the Democratic governor, Zell Miller. Mr. Barnes defeated Gary Miller, a Republican businessman who was making his second run for the office.

Democrats also won a close race in Maryland, where Governor Parris Glendening was re-elected.

Republican governors were re-elected in New York, Connecticut, Arkansas, Arizona, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,

South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Democrats were re-elected in New Hampshire and Vermont.

In the Midwest, seats changed hands in Iowa and Nebraska, where governors are retiring. In Iowa, state Senator Tom Vilsack, a Democrat, was elected to replace the Republican governor, Terry Branstad. In Nebraska, Mayor Mike Johanns of Lincoln, a Republican, was elected to replace Governor Ben Nelson, a Democrat.

Republicans were elected in Ohio and Idaho.

The new governor of Ohio is Bob Taft, the son

and grandson of senators, while the new governor of Idaho is Senator Dirk Kempthorne.

In Minnesota, voters, in a surprise, chose

Jesse Ventura, the Reform Party candidate

and a former professional wrestler. He de-

feated the Democratic state attorney general,

Hubert Humphrey 3d, son of the former vice

president, and the St. Paul mayor, Norm Cole-

man, a Republican.

Until Tuesday, the Clinton years had been

political disasters for Democrats in the state

capitals. When President Bill Clinton took

office in January 1993, Democrats held the

governorships of 30 states. Republicans held

18, and two governors were independents.

But in 1993, Democratic governors were oust-

ed in New Jersey and Virginia.

Eleven more governorships were taken

over in the 1994 Republican sweep. And

Republicans picked up three more in 1996.

Jim Moore/The Associated Press

Jesse Ventura, pro wrestler and governor-elect.

## In Minnesota, Big Talk Defeats Bigger Money

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jesse (The Body) Ventura, professional wrestler and radio "shock jock," has apparently won a three-way race for governor of Minnesota, delivering a harsh body blow to the political pros: He would become the nation's first governor to have his own action figure doll.

From out of nowhere, Mr. Ventura, a Porsche-driving populist running under the Reform Party banner, beat Mayor Norm Coleman of St. Paul, a Republican, and Hubert Humphrey 3d, a Democrat, the state attorney general and son of the late vice president, bleeding on the mat.

With 92 percent of precincts reporting Wednesday, Mr. Ventura had 714,327 votes, or 37 percent of the total. Mr. Coleman had 661,761 votes, 34 percent, and Mr. Humphrey had 541,609 votes, or 28 percent.

Campaigning with little money for television ads but plenty of name recognition thanks to his wrestling, movie and talk-radio careers, Mr. Ventura at first seemed not to take his own candidacy seriously. He spoke openly of resuming his radio show after Election Day. But as his cut-rate campaign gained in the polls, Mr. Ventura kept the experts on edge with his odd pronouncements — he publicly pondered the merits of legalizing drugs and prostitution — and redubbed himself "The Mind."

"This is beyond the expectations that any of us felt, at least I did," an obviously stunned Mr. Ventura told shouting, barking supporters late Tuesday night. "The American Dream lives on in Minnesota as we shocked the world. I'll bet you they're never going to take the people lightly again, are they?" He flashed a sheepish, gap-toothed smile and his shaved head gleamed under the TV lights.

"Governor Body," as he called himself, would be the Reform Party's first governor, facing a state legislature in which his party has not a single representative. Mr. Ventura appears to have little, if any, connection to the Reform Party's creator, Ross Perot, sharing only the spirit of the Texas billionaire's shout against the status quo.

Mr. Ventura's Democratic and Republican opponents raised \$4.3 million for their campaigns; Mr. Ventura spent \$250,000. With support concentrated among young men, he roamed the state demonstrating straight talk and regular guy habits. He ate big burgers, talked of big tax breaks and quoted the big, deceased thinkers — Jerry Garcia of the Grateful Dead and the Doors' Jim Morrison.

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## Governors

The Associated Press

Here are returns as of 0920 GMT in the races for governor. Winners are marked with an "x." An "I" means incumbent. "Open" means there was no incumbent in the race.

ALABAMA (99%)			
x-Siegelman	D	747,541	58
Jones	R (I)	542,531	42
ALASKA (96%)			
x-Knowles	D (I)	95,731	65
Lindauer	R	32,229	22
ARIZONA (99%)			
Johnson	D	328,268	36
Hull	R (I)	354,353	61
ARKANSAS (94%)			
Bristow	D	261,943	39
x-Huckabee	R (I)	397,033	59
CALIFORNIA (99%) open			
x-Davis	D	4,290,572	58
Lungren	R	2,837,215	38
COLORADO (99%) open			
Schoettler	D	621,801	49
Owens	R	626,559	49
CONNECTICUT (99%)			
Keimley	D	341,671	35
x-Rowland	R (I)	607,997	63
FLORIDA (100%) open			
MacKay	D	1,768,742	45
x-Bush	R	2,179,571	55
GEORGIA (98%) open			
Barnes	D	908,083	53
Milner	R	743,243	43
HAWAII (99%)			
x-Cayenne	D (I)	197,639	50
Lingle	R	192,582	49
IDAHO (98%) open			
Hundley	D	469,465	58
x-Kempthorne	R	250,250	58
ILLINOIS (99%) open			
Pochard	D	1,557,157	47
x-Ryan	R	1,681,319	51
IOWA (99%) open			
x-Wilcox	D	497,729	52
Lighthfoot	R	442,473	47
KANSAS (99%)			
Sawyer	D	163,502	23
x-Graves	R (I)	529,208	73
MAINE (97%)			
Connolly	D	46,541	12
Longley	R	73,291	19
x-Angus King	I	226,067	59
MARYLAND (100%)			
x-Glendening	D (I)	826,609	56
Sanderby	R	662,554	44
MASSACHUSETTS (95%)			
Harshbarger	D	862,193	48
x-Celucci	R (I)	918,861	51
MICHIGAN (99%)			
Fager	D	1,122,275	38
x-Engle	R (I)	1,868,191	62

## POLITICAL

### Washington Watershed

WASHINGTON — Anthony Williams, a Harvard-trained, bow-tied technocrat whose no-nonsense management style and assurances of solid fiscal leadership resonated with voters, soundly defeated his Republican challenger, Carol Schwartz, on Tuesday to become the fourth elected mayor of the District of Columbia.

The election marked a watershed for the U.S. capital, ending the Marion Barry era and establishing a white majority on the elected D.C. Council. It came as Senator Lauch Faircloth, Republican of North Carolina and the district's nemesis on Capitol Hill, was ousted by the voters and as the district's financial control board stood ready to empower the new mayor with responsibilities that Congress stripped from Mr. Barry last year.

Mr. Williams, the district's former chief financial officer and a central figure in its financial resurrection, won by better than a 2-to-1 ratio, sweeping to victory in all eight of Washington's wards. His victory was tempered slightly by the lowest turnout in a mayoral general election since 1982. After elections in 1990 and 1994 that drew more than half the registered voters, the turnout on Tuesday was just 39 percent.

(WP)

### Voters Like His Pitch

FRANKFORT, Kentucky — Jim Bunning, a baseball player who pitched two no-hitters, one of them a perfect game for the Philadelphia Phillies in 1964, campaigned in much the same way as he played.

The Republican defeated fellow Kentucky Congressman, Scott Baesler, a Democrat on Tuesday for the Senate seat vacated by another Democrat, Wendell Ford. Mr. Bunning got 50 percent of the vote; to Mr. Baesler's 49 percent.

Before he was a six-term congressman, Mr. Bunning won 224 games and was known never to be afraid to throw a knockout pitch.

During the Senate campaign, he seized on his chairmanship of a House subcommittee on social security to gain control of an issue that

Democrats had hoped to seize. He was blunt and often irascible.

Mr. Bunning was a founder of the baseball players' union and later became a sports agent. His first elective post was as a city councilman in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and he served four years in the state's Senate. He was the Republican nominee for governor in 1983 but lost.

Bernie, 78, who declined to give his last name, had too much information. "I've seen all their commercials — thank God they won't be on any more," he said as he passed the noon hour on Election Day at the Tree Top Cafe, an Irish bar in Norwood in the northwest Bronx. "I don't believe anything that any of the candidates have said."

For all the closed government offices and a barrage of newspaper and television coverage, Tuesday was just a regular day for many of the millions who did not cast ballots. The heated Senate race in New York state between Alfonse D'Amato, the Republican, and Charles Schumer, the Democrat, was background noise for these people. Many have never voted, though others, like Bernie, said they were sitting out for the first time.

"I've gotten to the point where

## ASIA/PACIFIC

**American and German Legal Systems Put on Display at Show Trial in China**

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Roberta Ramo, a bank teller, was counting money on a summer afternoon last year, when a man with a bandanna over his face and a gun stuck in his belt appeared in front of her with a note: "Fill these here bags in 10 seconds or I'll blow you away."

Thus began a program to teach Chinese jurists about the U.S. and German legal systems.

In front of an audience of judges, legal scholars and prosecutors gathered from throughout China, American and German judges and lawyers tried two identical cases last week in the first moot-court presentation by Westerners for their Chinese counterparts.

The Americans brought in a big American flag and the seal of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois to give their half of the affair an air of authenticity.

The weeklong moot court — in which law students argue hypothetical cases — in a cavernous auditorium in the Beijing Supreme People's Court illustrated recent strides made by China's legal system.

Reform of China's legal system is perhaps one of the hottest topics today among Chinese who are interested in political reform. The Ford Foundation and the American Bar Association, sponsors of the program, had been trying for three years to get China's approval to put on this demonstration.

"This is an important development," said Ms. Ramo, the "bank teller" who actually is a past president of the American Bar Association. "The whole idea of seeing an American courtroom in the Beijing's People's Court, well, it's kind of mind-blowing."

China, experts say, still has a long way to go in revising its legal system. The human rights organization Amnesty International estimates that 2,000 people are sent to jail here for political crimes, 250 of them because of participation in the student-led protests around Tiananmen Square in 1989 that were crushed by the People's Liberation Army.

About 230,000 people are being held in labor camps, and the police retain the power to sentence people to prison in a labor camp without a trial. Torture occurs routinely even though in 1987 China signed the international Conven-

tion Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

A living example of China's legal weakness sat outside the court during the American-German program. There a woman silently tried to protest the sen-

that their judicial system is closer in form to Germany's in its reliance on judges, expressed amazement at the American jury system and its dependence on common citizens to determine guilt.

"We've grown up with the idea that experts have to decide everything for

the betting slips were thrown out by the judge.

The American cast of characters seems to have walked straight out of a television serial. Terence MacCarthy is the gruff executive director of the Federal Defender Program in northern Illinois.

He played the public defender, tossing out such lines as "Where's the beef?" and "My client is guilty. Guilty of being stupid," to a somewhat uncomprehending Chinese audience.

As the prosecutor, there was Ralph Martin, a Republican district attorney from Suffolk County, Massachusetts.

Mr. Martin recently achieved prominence when his office indicted the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for manslaughter in the drinking death of a college freshman, Scott Krueger. Mr. Martin had the time to make the trip to China because he is running unopposed for re-election.

"The purpose of this is to show that the rule of law protects everybody," Mr. Martin said. "As their legal system develops, the Chinese will not just focus on punishment, they will have to begin focusing on protecting rights."

Sometimes during the weeklong seminar, it appeared that the two sides were talking past each other. In a question period following the American moot court, a Chinese jurist asked Mr. MacCarthy a simple question: If you are too conscientious in defending your client, will the police give you any trouble?

Mr. MacCarthy and the other Americans did not seem to understand the point of the question; in China, the police have been known to threaten defense lawyers with jail or beatings.

The Americans seemed more optimistic about recent talk of legal reform than their Chinese colleagues.

Wendy Locks, an American lawyer who is studying China's legal system at Beijing University, listed a series of changes to China's criminal code. One mandates that suspects have a right to see a lawyer. Another protects suspects against torture. A third mandates that prosecutors show suspects a card detailing their rights. "They're trying, they're beginning," Ms. Locks said. "It's all new."

A Chinese legal scholar, listening to Ms. Locks, remarked softly: "They still can do anything they want."

## BRIEFLY

**Hong Kong Lawmakers Refuse Motion of Support for Leader**

HONG KONG — In a showdown with Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, and his administration, lawmakers voted Wednesday to withhold support for his plans for governing Hong Kong.

Pro-democracy lawmakers succeeded in blocking a traditional motion of thanks for Mr. Tung's annual policy address, delivered last month, which outlines his governing strategy for the next 12 months.

In debate last month on the motion, Mr. Tung came under fire for not doing enough to stimulate Hong Kong's sagging economy and to help the unemployed. (AP)

**Vietnam Finds No Corruption Among High-Level Officials**

HANOI — Vietnam probed recent allegations of corruption against senior officials, including a member of the Communist Party Politburo, but found no wrongdoing, the country's top anti-graft officer said.

Rare comments about high-level graft, Vietnam's inspector-general of state, Ta Huu Thanh, said corruption was a problem among lower-level officials but that no senior government members were tainted.

Mr. Thanh, speaking in an interview Tuesday, also said government officials had a Dec. 31 deadline to comply with a decree that requires them to declare their personal assets above 50 million dong (\$3,600). (Reuters)

**North Korean Athlete Defects To South Through 3d Country**

SEOUL — A North Korean athlete defected to South Korea after seeking political asylum from a third country, a senior official at the Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry here said Wednesday.

He said the athlete, Kim Myong Sop, 23, had been on the run for about a year before finally seeking asylum at a South Korean Embassy in an unnamed third country.

"All we can reveal at the moment is that he is a North Korean athlete and he sought asylum in a third country, which we can't name for diplomatic and security reasons," the official said. (AFP)

**2 Pakistanis Killed in Clash On a Glacier, India Reports**

SRINAGAR, India — Two Pakistani soldiers were killed by Indian troops in separate clashes as their units attacked Indian outposts on a glacier high in the Himalayas, a defense spokesman said Wednesday.

Major P. Purushotham said the Pakistanis fired mortar shells and tried to dig into Indian territory at the northern and southern ends of the Siachen glacier Tuesday.

The clash on Siachen came two days before Indian and Pakistani officials were scheduled to meet in New Delhi for another round of peace talks.

The spokesman claimed it was the seventh Pakistani attack on Siachen in 15 days. There was no immediate comment from Pakistan. (AP)

**For the Record**

Chinese couples will find it easier to adopt children under a revised adoption law approved by the legislature Wednesday, state media reported. The revised law reduces the age of prospective Chinese parents from 35 to 30 years, drops a restriction that couples be childless and allows for multiple adoptions, the Xinhua press agency reported.

(AP)

**China Legislature Removes Top Corruption Prosecutors**

**Director and No. 2 Reportedly Violated Discipline'**

Reuters

BEIJING — The Chinese national legislature dismissed the country's top two anti-corruption prosecutors Wednesday, the Xinhua press agency said, highlighting an aggressive effort to bolster Communist rule by eliminating graft.

Luo Ji and Huang Lizhi were stripped of their posts as director and deputy director of the anti-corruption bureau of the Supreme People's Procuratorate because they had "violated discipline and are not suited to be prosecutors," Xinhua said. The press agency provided no details of their violations and did not say whether Mr. Luo and Mr. Huang would be charged with any crime.

President Jiang Zemin has acknowledged that rampant corruption threatens the power and prestige of the Communist Party and has described a nationwide anti-graft drive that began in the mid-1990s as a "life and death struggle."

The prosecutors were the most senior officials to be purged since the arrest and conviction on graft charges of the former Beijing mayor, Chen Xitong. Mr. Chen was sentenced in July to 16 years in prison.

Xinhua said the procurator-general, Han Zhuban, had recommended the dismissal of Mr. Luo and Mr. Huang.

Mr. Luo has been a high-profile figure, most famously weeping on national television two years ago as he described his frustrations in trying to battle corruption with inadequate resources.

In a television interview, Mr. Luo also

asserted that unspecified interference had prevented his office from pursuing cases even when there was strong evidence.

President Jiang extended the scope of the campaign in July, ordering the army and armed police to give up their commercial empire, long seen as a hotbed of smuggling. In August, the Supreme Court ordered all courts to "make cleaning up business activities their most serious duties."

A common complaint in business circles is that corrupt police, prosecutors and courts work together to ensure that companies run by relatives or cohorts prevail in business disputes and evade punishment for breaking laws. More than 750 prosecutors have been targeted in the graft crackdown.

■ **Dalai Lama's Offer on Sovereignty**

The Dalai Lama, starting a key visit to the United States starting Wednesday, is willing to acknowledge that Tibet and Taiwan are parts of China, Agence France-Presse reported from Bonn, based on a weekly's interview with a senior aide to the Tibetan spiritual leader.

"Tibet, like Taiwan, is a part of China," the Dalai Lama's private secretary, Kelsang Gyatson, was quoted Wednesday as telling Die Woche. The interview was to be published by Die Woche on Thursday.

But this acknowledgment of China's sovereignty is linked to demands that the Chinese government hold "unofficial consultations" with the Dalai Lama, the secretary said.

In a television interview, Mr. Luo also



Zia Jafil, who is said to have passed on a letter about Mr. Anwar, arriving in court.

**Anwar in Cover-Up, Official Says**

**Politician Tried to Intimidate Witnesses, Investigator Testifies**

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — The ousted deputy prime minister of Malaysia asked police to intimidate witnesses in an investigation against him, a retired intelligence chief testi-

fied Wednesday. The trial of the politician, Anwar Ibrahim, on charges of corruption and sexual misconduct entered its third day with prosecutors trying to prove that Mr. Anwar used his influence as deputy prime minister and finance minister to hide sexual misdeeds.

Mr. Anwar, 51, denies the charges and says they were fabricated because Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad considered him a threat to his 17-year rule.

Mr. Anwar remains popular, and armed riot police guarded the street outside the courthouse Wednesday in case of trouble. A water cannon truck was parked nearby.

As the trial continued, Mohamed Said Awang, former chief of the special branch, the government's top police intelligence unit, told the court that Mr. Anwar had ordered him to arrest two people who had made allegations against Mr. Anwar.

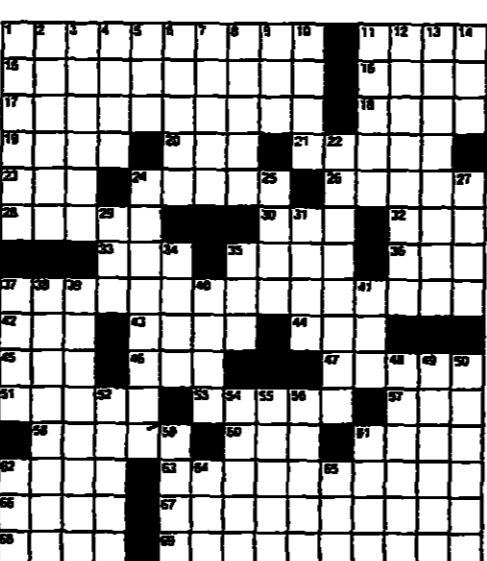
On Sept. 2, saying he was morally unfit to be his heir apparent as leader of Malaysia.

The case gained additional drama after Mr. Anwar showed up at his arraignment Sept. 29 with a black eye and bruises. He contended that police beat him after his arrest, though Mr. Mahathir suggested that the wounds might have been self-inflicted.

Tens of thousands of Malaysians have expressed solidarity with Mr. Anwar, participating in street protests since his arrest Sept. 20, a year before he was named to his cabinet posts. In August 1997, the investigation turned serious, with two statements accusing Mr. Anwar of adultery and sodomy.

One statement, by Mr. Anwar's personal driver, Azizan Abu Bakar, said Mr. Anwar sodomized him 15 times. The other, by Umni Hafida Ali,

## CROSSWORD



## EUROPE

# Stronger Family Life At Heart of Blair Plan

But Program Is Controversial in a Britain  
Pondering Both Privacy and Sex Scandals

By Tom Bawden  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — First came the resignation in murky circumstances of a British cabinet minister who was robbed after a nighttime walk in a known cruising area for gay sex.

Then followed, during a television interview, the surprise outing of a key cabinet colleague of Prime Minister Tony Blair as supposedly gay.

These incidents during the last week have revealed a Britain struggling to define the boundary between private lives and public policy, so much so that many commentators have suggested that Britain have a lot to learn from American public reaction to President Bill Clinton's sex troubles.

Mr. Blair's government waded deep

into the debate on Wednesday by publishing a raft of controversial proposals for strengthening family life. The proposals range from supporting pro

tection more help and advice to pro

ELECTION '98 / For Democrats, a New Lease on Life

Voters Andean/The Associated Press  
Jazz Hill of the Viejas Indians leading applause over approval of continued tribal control over casinos.

## In Referendums, Americans Push Government Back

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Americans have spoken out on the basics: life, death and taxes.

And their message to the government is simple — leave us alone.

Voters casting ballots Tuesday on 235 statewide initiatives said they did not want the government to intrude in their lives, whether to limit abortions, deny medicinal marijuana to the seriously ill, or tell people where they could gamble.

Some also said "no" to one of the most divisive political issues of the '90s: affirmative action. Washington state, following a similar move by California two years ago, approved a measure to ban racial or sex preferences in government hiring and contracts and college admissions.

"They are clearly saying, 'We want to treat everybody equally,'" said Ward Connerly, the California business leader whose organization spearheaded passage of that state's measure and helped plan and finance the Washington effort.

John Carlson, the conservative political commentator who led the campaign, said voters wanted to "look beyond what makes us different."

Election Day also brought big victories to a group whose previous election gains were stalled in courts: supporters of medical marijuana.

Voters in Alaska, Arizona, Nevada and Washington state approved the medical use of marijuana, which advocates say can help ease pain and nausea.

Nevada passed a constitutional amendment approving its use pending a second "yes" vote in 2000. Washington's endorsement came a year after voters vetoed a broader plan that some say would have left the door open to legalizing other drugs.

"We worked hard," said Rob Killian, the Seattle physician who sponsored the Washington measure, "to bring back a very tightly worded, specific medical marijuana initiative. It's a model for the rest of the country."

Arizona voters reaffirmed their 1996 approval of a plan that makes legal the prescribing of medical marijuana and some other illegal drugs for seriously ill patients.

The Alaskan measure will shield users from most state and local laws that forbid possession while protecting doctors who recommend its use.

In Oregon, where two-thirds of people vote by absentee ballot, early returns indicated medical marijuana would pass there, too, but the vote on a similar initiative in Washington, D.C., remained unknown. Election officials opted to keep results under cover because Congress, which controls the capital's budget, opposes legalization and cut funding for the initiative after it appeared on the ballot.

Gambling supporters also were dealt a winning hand on Election Day.

Indian tribes in California won broad voter approval to continue running their casinos unhampered by state control. This marks "the first time that wealthy business interests have not been allowed to sacrifice the lives of Indians and future Indians to satisfy their greed," said Anthony Pico, chairman of the Viejas tribe in San Diego County.

Missouri voters approved lucrative slot machines on the so-called boats in moats. At issue was a 1997 state Supreme Court decision that the Missouri constitution did not permit slots on the boats, which are tethered in manmade lagoons, and that such games of chance could be played only on the man channels of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

Hunting and animal rights activists could both call themselves winners.

Cockfights were banned in Missouri and Arizona. California approved a ban on body-gripping steel traps to capture fur-bearing animals and outlawed the sale or export of horses intended to be slaughtered for human consumption.

But Alaskans rejected a ban on wolf snares. Ohioans turned back a ban on the hunting of mourning doves and Minnesota became only the second state in the nation to pass constitutional protections for hunting and fishing.

Voters also dealt with two issues that have constantly been in the courts — abortion and the right to die.

Washington and Colorado rejected proposals to restrict the late-term procedure known by opponents as "partial-birth abortion," but Colorado approved parental notification for minors seeking abortions.

Michigan, meanwhile, rejected a plan that would have made the state — home to Dr. Jack Kevorkian — the second in the nation with legalized physician-assisted suicide. Oregon remains the only state where doctors can prescribe lethal doses.

Gay rights advocates suffered setbacks from the voters. Hawaii moved closer to banning same-sex marriage, giving state lawmakers the go-ahead to write a prohibitory law. Alaskans voted a gay-marriage ban into their constitution.

South Carolina, meanwhile, erased the state's 103-year-old constitutional ban on interracial marriage.

Taxes figured prominently in several states.

South Dakotans rejected a plan to prevent property tax revenues from financing schools. Nebraskans vetoed a proposal to limit the amount of money state and local governments could raise through taxes, and Coloradans said "no" to income-tax credit for parents of school-age children, whether in public or private school or taught at home.

Massachusetts and Arizona agreed to give political candidates substantial public money if they voluntarily limit their spending and raise certain small contributions.

The Denver Broncos will get a new football stadium. The San Diego Padres will get a new ballpark. And Cincinnati voters removed an obstacle to a new stadium.

And Iowa and Florida became the first states in 22 years to pass measures acknowledging women's equality, while New Hampshire retained all male pronouns in its constitution — despite having a female governor.

## Europeans Hail Result as Reprieve for President

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — International commentators hailed President Bill Clinton's political reprieve Wednesday, saying that gains by Democrats in the U.S. elections would enable the president to put the Monica Lewinsky scandal behind him and get on with world business.

Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine of France said the outcome of the vote would strengthen Mr. Clinton's hand in foreign affairs and assure continuity in Washington.

"Clinton's mandate runs for another two years and we can continue to work with a partner we know well," Mr. Vedrine said. "The situation is more predictable than it would have been if there had been big changes in these elections. We know the foreign policy of President Clinton and Albright. We know what ground we're on."

Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain, a strong supporter of the president, was quick to phone Mr. Clinton to congratulate him on the results, a spokesman said. "The result seems to show that provided political leaders focus on the things that matter to people, govern from the center and deliver, then their people stand by them," the spokesman added.

Gordon Adams, deputy director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, said the result would strengthen Mr. Clinton's hand abroad. "Even under the cloud of impeachment and electoral uncertainty, he played a weak hand masterfully in recent weeks with the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement, the Kosovo deal and obtaining extra funding for the International Monetary Fund from a reluctant Congress," Mr. Adams, a former White House official, told Reuters. "The big test now is what he does about Iraq."

Analysts said the result would enable Mr. Clinton to deal forcibly with President Saddam Hussein if the Iraqi leader continued to block United Nations arms inspectors.

Europeans, who are accustomed to turning a blind eye to the peccadilloes of their leaders, have watched the development of the Lewinsky scandal with bemusement, and several commentators said the fact that American voters had disregarded the affair showed political maturity and good sense.

Mr. Vedrine said the affair had seemed like a new form of McCarthyism, "a detestable development for all democracies that were watching what was happening."

"It is good that this type of attack and this type of campaign does not influence the voters," he said. "It is good for democracy in general."

Italy's La Repubblica said Mr. Clinton had been saved by the continuing success of the American

economy and the loyalty of black voters in the big cities.

"William Jefferson Clinton can sleep more soundly, pardoned by the voters and probably also by Hillary, who for some time has measured her marriage by the standards of political power rather than by conjugal fidelity," La Repubblica said.

"Like the first lady, the majority of the electorate has thought first of its own, concrete interests" in voting for a continuation of present economic policies.

The Spanish monarchist daily ABC said the Lewinsky scandal was undoubtedly the reason why so many Americans abstained from voting.

ABC also said the relatively poor showing of the Republicans put the future of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, in some doubt.

"He could be on his way to the back benches," said London's Daily Telegraph, adding that the election bodes ill for Mr. Gingrich's plans to

run for the presidency in 2000.

Several newspapers said the election results would put pressure on the Republicans to curtail the impeachment inquiry against Mr. Clinton, perhaps substituting it with a formal censure plus a fine.

The Brussels daily Le Soir said the victory of former President George Bush's sons in the Texas and Florida gubernatorial races marked the emergence of a "Republican Party with a human face" that had wrested the votes of blacks, Latinos and women from the Democrats.

The Republican Party, which was counting on Americans to sanction Mr. Clinton for his behavior in the Lewinsky affair, has suffered a political defeat, said the French daily Le Monde. Mr. Clinton "was able to convince his fellow citizens not to confuse his sexual extravagances, which belong to his private life, with the overall record of his presidency, which mitigated in his favor."

## COMFORT: Strong Vote Against Impeachment

Continued from Page 1

fair dismayed the White House last summer. "And the president is associated with the good times, so it will be hard to take him out, unless they can make a very strong case."

Good economic times benefited incumbents of both parties, but no one profited more than the Republicans governors of major states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Texas. Governor George W. Bush of Texas not only rolled up more than two-thirds of the vote but also carried in his candidate for lieutenant governor, Rick Perry, which will give Mr. Bush the freedom to seek the presidential nomination in 2000, as many expect him to do.

Mr. Bush's younger brother, Jeb Bush, won the Florida governorship on his second try for the office, making it a banner evening for their father, former President George Bush.

Few other Republicans had much to smile about, however. As returns rolled in and it became evident that black and union voters had turned out in large numbers, the sigh of relief from Democrats was louder than the muted cheers Republicans mustered for scattered House and Senate pickups.

"Six weeks ago," said Senator Richard Durbin, Democrat of Illinois, "we closed the doors to the Democratic caucus and assigned seats in the lifeboats. Now, most of our people are back, and it looks like the Republicans have been tossed a hot stove on impeachment."

Representative David Dreier, Republican of California, the incoming chairman of the House Rules Committee and an ally of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, said Republicans would not drop the impeachment process but would speed it up.

"The process will begin in the House Committee next Monday," Mr. Dreier said, "but we understand people want us to move as expeditiously as possible. The message has come through loud and clear: No Republicans are going to want to drag this out."

Exit polls made it clear that Mr. Clinton's fate was not the overriding factor in the voting. Six out of 10 voters said they were sending no message on impeachment; 20 percent said they wanted to signal opposition to the president; 19 percent, to express their support.

But by using some of the final campaign advertising to publicize their intention to pursue the case against Mr. Clinton, Republicans appear to have inadvertently bolstered Democratic efforts to turn out African-American and Hispanic voters, the president's most loyal constituents. Together, they cast 16 percent of the votes Tuesday, up from 12 percent in 1994.

Targeted efforts by labor unions to contact their members paid off even more dramatically. Union households supplied 22 percent of the votes, compared with 14 percent in 1994. Republicans saw their share of the union vote decline from 40 percent to 33 percent.

The defeats of Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, who held televised hearings on Whitewater, and Lauch Faircloth,

publican presidential nomination, but for now the state party that has regularly paced the national Republican Party in leadership seems out of gas.

Four of the last five Republican presidential victories were furnished by California men, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan. The fifth came from Mr. Reagan's vice president, George Bush.

Conservatives had tabbed Mr. Lungren, ally of Mr. Gingrich's in Mr. Lungren's year in Congress, as a future national standard bearer. But now, questions are being raised about whether the tough-on-crime, anti-abortion positions that Mr. Lungren espoused in his campaign had been fatal to his chances.

Ken Khachigian, who ran the California campaign for the 1996 Republican presidential nominee, Bob Dole, said:

"Some will say — and rightfully so — that there has to be some reasonableness in our rhetoric and some acknowledgment of the symbolic value of certain things. It doesn't mean we have to become mushy moderates."

"But we have work to do with Republicans, women, young people and Hispanics," Mr. Khachigian said.

While Mr. Gingrich told his Georgia constituents that Republicans had made history by apparently holding their House majority for three successive Congresses for the first time in three-quarters of a century, the California

"It doesn't mean we have to become mushy moderates. But we have work to do with Republican women, young people and Hispanics."

finds results raised questions about the capacity of the Republican Party to prevail in the next century, when more states will begin to acquire California's ethnic and racial diversity.

But Mr. Gingrich has more pressing problems. The continuing narrow margin of control leaves the speaker struggling to keep intact a majority that includes a vocal conservative faction that wants to see more of the "revolution" its members promised the country in 1994 and an opposing bloc of moderates who want their party to return to the middle of the road.

Before the returns came in, a House Republican leadership aide said, "Gaining 15 or 20 seats would make our life incredibly easier. It would allow us to push our agenda forward, while some of our moderate members vote in their own districts the other way."

Without that kind of pickup, a White House legislative strategist said, Republicans will probably continue to face the sort of internal splits that made it possible for Mr. Clinton to outmaneuver them in the end-of-the-session budget negotiations.

"It's a House problem, but it carries over to the Senate," the strategist said, "because the compromises Senate Republicans are willing to make are rejected by conservatives in the House."

"And in the end, we have to give them less than they could get from us if they were united."

Despite the fact that the House will vote first on any impeachment move, White House concerns focused mainly on the Senate election.

If Republicans had gained five seats for a filibuster-proof 60 senators, the president's main line of defense against Republican legislation would have been breached.

Senator Dan Coats, Republican of Indiana, said early Tuesday evening, "Getting to 60 would make a huge psychological difference."

Instead, said Senator Robert Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, "If we lose no more than one seat net this year, we're in good shape to make Tom Daschle the majority leader in 2000." Mr. Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota, is now the Senate minority leader.

In the year 2000, Republicans must defend 19 Senate seats, the Democrats 14.

"Six weeks ago we closed the doors to the Democratic caucus and assigned seats in the lifeboats. Now, most of our people are back, and it looks like the Republicans have been tossed a hot stove on impeachment."

Republican of North Carolina, a personal friend and political ally of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, were particularly sweet revenge for the White House.

But for the longer term — and especially if succeeding Mr. Clinton in 2000 — nothing was more important than the easy victory of the California lieutenant governor Gray Davis, a Democrat, over the Republican state attorney general, Dan Lungren, for the governorship.

The departing governor, Pete Wilson, a Republican, may try a second time for the Re-

publican nomination as he did in 1994. He had been re-elected governor of major states, some of whom also have presidential ambitions, were George Pataki of New York, Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin and John Engler of Michigan.

Voters were hard-pressed to describe an overarching issue on which they based their vote. In interviews as they left their polling stations, voters cited many issues that moved them to vote.

It was a marked contrast to four years ago,

## VOTE: Republicans See House Majority Whittled Away and Democrats Capture Some Governorships

Continued from Page 1

expected turnout among black voters. In South Carolina, Jim Hodges, a former Democratic state representative, ousted Governor David Beasley, a rising star in his party who was chairman of the Republican Governors Association. That state's Democratic senator, Ernest Hollings, turned back a vigorous challenge from Representative Bob Inglis, a Republican.

In Alabama, Lieutenant Governor Don Siegelman, a Democrat, toppled Governor Bob James, a Republican. And in a race to replace Governor Zell Miller of Georgia, a Democrat, Roy Barnes, a Democratic state legislator, defeated Bob Miller, a Republi-

cans candidate. Still, the Republicans did pile up some important victories Tuesday. In Illinois, Peter Fitzgerald, wealthy state senator, ousted Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, a Democrat. Republicans also maintained their domination of governorships around the country.

Jeb Bush, the younger son of former President George Bush, won the Florida governorship in his second try for the office, building something of a political dynasty. His brother, Governor George Bush of Texas, was re-elected by a wide margin, so

lifying his position as the early favorite among many in his party for the Republican presidential nomination in 2000. It was the first time in 24 years that a governor of either party had been re-elected to a consecutive term in Texas.

Other incumbent Republicans who were re-elected governors of major states, some of whom also have presidential ambitions, were George Pataki of New York, Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin and John Engler of Michigan.

Voters were hard-pressed to describe an overarching issue on which they based their vote. In interviews as they left their polling stations, voters cited many issues that moved them to vote.

It was a marked contrast to four years ago,

when voters rebelled against incumbents and handed control of the House to Republicans for the first time in 40 years. Two years ago, Mr. Clinton was re-elected, and some voters said they were disturbed by what they viewed as the extremism of Representative Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House, and the new Republican majority.

Many races were so close that they were not decided until well past midnight. While Mr. Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky was a subplot for the entire election season, voters leaving the polls said they were not particularly driven by the scandal one way or another.

Officials of both parties had been concerned about spotty turnout. In the end, fewer than four in 10 of adults of voting age went to the polls.

residency in 2000. Newspapers said the class would put pressure on the inquiry against Mr. Clinton, substituting it with a fine plus a fine.

of former President Bush's sons in the Texas and international races made a "Republican a human face" that had the votes of blacks. Latino from the Democratic Party, which was an American to sanctify him for his behavior in the affair, has suffered a poll. said the French daily Le Soir. Mr. Clinton "was able to his fellow citizens not his sexual extravagances to his private life, which record of his presidency digested in his favor."

## Impeachment

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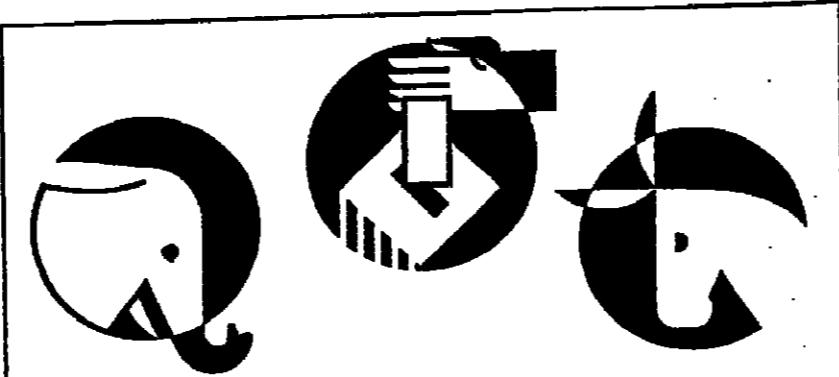
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## ELECTIONS '98 / House of Representatives

The Associated Press

Here are the latest returns in the 435 races for U.S. House. The winners are marked with an "X".



ALABAMA	x-Robert Schaffer	R (I) 111,745 60
District 1 (Uncontested)	Ken Alford	D (I) 55,275 28
Joe Fender D (I) 58,075 31	x-Joe Hersey	D (I) 135,167 73
Terry Everett D (I) 131,216 69	Henry Straus	D (I) 85,614 43
Bob Tuman D (I) 73,296 42	x-Tom Tercero	R (I) 110,900 55
Bob Riley D (I) 101,590 58	x-John Larson	R (I) 89,992 59
Don Bevill D (I) 82,045 44	Kevin O'Connor	R (I) 55,874 41
Robert Aderholt D (I) 106,277 56	x-District 2 (92%)	
Bad Cramer D (I) 134,696 70	x-Sam Ceydelon	R (I) 90,000 48
Gil Axt D (I) 50,307 30	Gary Kovar	R (I) 51,587 35
Donna W. Smiley D (I) 57,448 28	x-Rosa DeLauro	D (I) 107,999 71
Spencer Bachus D (I) 145,270 72	Marin Reiss	R (I) 41,782 28
Earl Hilliard D (I) (Uncontested)	Jonathan Kavtarovitz	R (I) 40,047 31
At Large (97%)	x-Christopher Shays	R (I) 89,816 68
Jim Duncan D (I) 65,906 35	x-James Maloney	D (I) 70,409 51
Don Young D (I) 118,837 63	Mark Nielsen	R (I) 67,409 48
CHARLOTTE	x-Charlotte Konoff	D (I) 57,816 38
David Mendoza D (I) 47,282 36	x-Nancy Johnson	R (I) 89,051 59
Man Salazar D (I) 84,148 36	District 6 (95%)	
Ed Pastor D (I) 48,131 67	District 7 (95%)	
Ed Barron D (I) 20,303 28	x-James Phillips	R (I) 106,638 57
Smart Shucky D (I) 61,482 33	James Clark	R (I) 77,017 41
Bob Stump D (I) 124,165 67	x-Alex Scarborough	D (I) 125,124 65
Eric Ehs D (I) 43,820 32	x-Alien Boyd	D (I) 107,590 61
John Shadegg D (I) 88,716 64	x-Carrie Brown	D (I) 65,263 56
Tom Volgy D (I) 55,710 40	Bill Randall	R (I) 53,073 44
Jim Kolbe D (I) 74,232 51	x-Tillie Fowler	D (I) (Uncontested)
Steve Owens D (I) 81,944 52	x-Karen Thurman	D (I) 131,892 66
Ed Hayworth D (I) 96,047 52	Jack Gargan	R (I) 67,057 34
ARKANSAS	District 6 (95%)	
Marion Berry D (I) (Uncontested)	x-Clifford Stearns	D (I) 77,148 45
Vic Snyder D (I) 100,281 58	x-John Mica	R (I) 85,167 65
Phil Wynn D (I) 115,120 61	x-Al Krulick	D (I) 54,187 34
As Hutchinson D (I) 154,592 81	x-Bill McCollum	R (I) 104,146 66
Ralph Forbes D (I) 36,850 29	District 9 (95%)	
Judy Smith D (I) 68,139 42	x-Bill Young	D (I) (Uncontested)
Jay Dickey D (I) 92,194 58	x-Don Davis	D (I) 85,167 65
CALIFORNIA	Ice Cream	R (I) 46,107 33
Mike Thompson D (I) 110,099 62	x-Chales Canady	R (I) (Uncontested)
Mark Luce D (I) 58,014 33	x-John Ritter	D (I) 129,232 63
Roberts Braden D (I) 64,254 52	x-Dan Miller	R (I) (Uncontested)
Wally Herger D (I) 115,120 61	x-Porter Goss	D (I) (Uncontested)
Sandra Dunn D (I) 81,211 45	District 15 (95%)	
Douglas Ose D (I) 55,551 33	x-David Golding	D (I) 75,639 37
David Shapiro D (I) 76,071 35	x-Dave Weldon	R (I) 129,232 63
John Doolittle D (I) 136,946 62	x-Mark Foley	D (I) (Uncontested)
Robert Moran D (I) 121,067 72	x-Carrie Meek	D (I) 126,130 63
Robert Dinnane D (I) 44,641 26	x-Neals Ros-Lehtinen	R (I) (Uncontested)
Lyman Woolsey D (I) 144,998 58	x-Robert Wexler	D (I) (Uncontested)
Ken McAnuff D (I) 63,481 26	x-Peter DeFazio	D (I) (Uncontested)
George Miller D (I) 117,423 77	District 21 (95%)	
Norman Reiss D (I) 35,534 23	x-Patrick Cusack	D (I) 28,378 25
Nancy Pelosi D (I) 119,583 86	x-Lincoln Diaz-Balart	R (I) 84,003 75
David Mertz D (I) 16,563 12	District 22 (95%)	
Barbara Lee D (I) 126,232 83	x-Dan Miller	R (I) (Uncontested)
Calbone Sanders D (I) 19,978 13	x-Porter Goss	D (I) (Uncontested)
Ellen Tauscher D (I) 114,938 53	District 15 (95%)	
Charles Hall D (I) 44,900 44	x-David Golding	D (I) 75,639 37
Robert Figueira D (I) 52,491 36	x-Dave Weldon	R (I) 129,232 63
Richard Pombo D (I) 80,376 61	x-Mark Foley	D (I) (Uncontested)
Tom Lantos D (I) 105,561 70	x-Carrie Meek	D (I) 126,130 63
Robert Evans D (I) 30,094 21	x-Neals Ros-Lehtinen	R (I) (Uncontested)
Fortney Pete Stark D (I) 91,911 71	x-John Lewis	D (I) 105,177 79
James Goettsch D (I) 34,496 45	x-Jack Kingston	R (I) 29,877 21
Anna Eshoo D (I) 111,973 69	x-Sanford Bishop	D (I) 77,992 57
John Curtis D (I) 46,543 28	x-Joseph McCormick	R (I) 58,535 43
Dick Lane D (I) 61,018 38	District 3 (95%)	
Tom Campbell D (I) 67,493 60	x-Michael Collins	D (I) (Uncontested)
Zoe Lofgren D (I) 73,889 73	x-Cynthia McKinney	D (I) 99,403 62
Horne Thayne D (I) 23,737 23	Sunny Warren	R (I) 61,311 51
Sam Farr D (I) 91,687 64	District 5 (100%)	
Bill McCampbell D (I) 46,558 33	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 94,172 49
Gary Condit D (I) 104,984 75	x-Nathan Deal	R (I) 86,944 51
Linda Dreyer D (I) 15,824 13	District 10 (95%)	
George Radomski D (I) 110,103 80	x-Neals Ros-Lehtinen	D (I) 120,891 70
Jonathan Smith D (I) 28,266 20	x-John Lewis	R (I) 87,674 59
Cal Dooley D (I) 50,637 61	District 11 (95%)	
Cliff Joslin D (I) 32,596 39	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 130,087 69
Bill Thomas D (I) 107,913 79	District 2 (95%)	
John Evans D (I) 28,546 21	x-Wayne Gilchrest	D (I) 123,339 66
Lois Capps D (I) 85,548 55	x-Steny Hoyer	R (I) 64,637 34
Tom Borden D (I) 88,069 43	x-Charles Bass	D (I) 140,644 69
Daniel Gonzalez D (I) 63,641 40	District 3 (95%)	
Elton Gallegly D (I) 79,426 42	x-Robert Cenac	D (I) 120,891 70
District 25 (100%)	District 4 (95%)	
Brad Sherman D (I) 91,687 64	x-Michael Capuano	R (I) 99,417 82
Randy Hoffman D (I) 58,842 38	x-Michael Capuano	R (I) 14,106 12
Howard McKeon D (I) 101,019 75	x-Joe Kennedy	D (I) 117,095 55
Bruce Acker D (I) 34,571 25	District 9 (95%)	
Howard Berman D (I) 62,099 48	x-Richard Neal	D (I) 117,095 55
Maria Armano D (I) 4,384 6	District 10 (95%)	
Barry Gordon D (I) 65,413 47	x-William Delahunt	D (I) 161,645 70
James Rogan D (I) 70,210 50	x-Michael Capuano	R (I) 70,210 30
Janice Nelson D (I) 55,626 39	District 11 (95%)	
David Dreier D (I) 81,314 58	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Henry Waxman D (I) 116,213 74	District 12 (95%)	
Mike Goforth D (I) 34,871 22	x-Michael Capuano	D (I) 66,630 39
Robert Conaway D (I) 45,736 32	x-Donald Manzullo	R (I) 105,454 62
Jeffrey Miller D (I) 92,591 65	District 13 (95%)	
Lucille Roybal-Allard D (I) 39,708 77	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 125,732 65
Wayne Miller D (I) 5,736 13	District 14 (95%)	
District 34 (95%) open	x-John Porter	D (I) (Uncontested)
Grace Napolitano D (I) 69,598 58	District 15 (95%)	
Edward Perri D (I) 25,252 28	x-Gary Mueller	D (I) 66,618 41
Maxine Waters D (I) 71,111 59	District 16 (95%)	
Gordon Meier D (I) 8,444 11	x-Geno Weisfelder	R (I) 95,864 59
Janice Hahn D (I) 36,000% open	District 17 (95%)	
Larry Ardis D (I) 12,881 27	x-Robert Cenac	D (I) 142,606 89
Velvo Milevski D (I) 2,359 2	x-Donald Manzullo	R (I) 15,611 10
District 33 (100%)	District 18 (95%)	
Patricia Jean D (I) 11,677 18	x-Michael Capuano	R (I) 108,444 59
Matthew Martinez D (I) 55,402 71	District 19 (95%)	
Frank Morone D (I) 17,621 22	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
District 35 (100%)	x-Abel Wynn	D (I) 113,666 62
Howard Berman D (I) 62,099 48	District 20 (95%)	
Maria Armano D (I) 4,384 6	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Barry Gordon D (I) 65,413 47	District 21 (95%)	
James Rogan D (I) 70,210 50	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
District 25 (100%)	District 22 (95%)	
Edward Perri D (I) 111,745 60	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Maxine Waters D (I) 55,626 39	District 23 (95%)	
Gordon Meier D (I) 8,444 11	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Janice Hahn D (I) 36,000% open	District 24 (95%)	
Velvo Milevski D (I) 2,359 2	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
District 33 (100%)	District 25 (95%)	
Patricia Jean D (I) 11,677 18	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Matthew Martinez D (I) 55,402 71	District 26 (95%)	
Frank Morone D (I) 17,621 22	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
District 35 (100%)	District 27 (95%)	
Howard Berman D (I) 62,099 48	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Maria Armano D (I) 4,384 6	District 28 (95%)	
Barry Gordon D (I) 65,413 47	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
James Rogan D (I) 70,210 50	District 29 (95%)	
District 35 (100%)	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Edward Perri D (I) 111,745 60	District 30 (95%)	
Maxine Waters D (I) 55,626 39	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Gordon Meier D (I) 8,444 11	District 31 (95%)	
Janice Hahn D (I) 36,000% open	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Velvo Milevski D (I) 2,359 2	District 32 (95%)	
District 33 (100%)	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Patricia Jean D (I) 11,677 18	District 33 (95%)	
Matthew Martinez D (I) 55,402 71	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Frank Morone D (I) 17,621 22	District 34 (95%)	
District 35 (100%)	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Howard Berman D (I) 62,099 48	District 35 (95%)	
Maria Armano D (I) 4,384 6	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
Barry Gordon D (I) 65,413 47	District 36 (95%)	
James Rogan D (I) 70,210 50	x-Abel Wynn	R (I) 113,666 62
District 35 (10		

## ELECTION '98 / Surprises, but No Change of Control at the Capitol



Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, gesturing before conceding defeat to Representative Charles Schumer in New York. (Jeff Geisler/The Associated Press)



Senator Barbara Boxer, Democrat of California, laughing at a rally in San Francisco as she celebrated her victory over her challenger, Matt Fong. (Lou Dematteo/The Associated Press)



Senator Lauch Faircloth, Republican of North Carolina, composing himself before a speech in Raleigh conceding defeat to John Edwards. (Bob Jordan/The Associated Press)

## Democrats Gain 4 House Seats Results Defy Historical Pattern

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Democrats defied historical trends by picking up four seats in the House of Representatives during the midterm elections, but they fell short of winning the big prize: control of the chamber.

For the first time since 1934, the party of a sitting president gained seats during a nonpresidential election year, buoyed by a healthy economy and an electorate unified by the sex scandal involving President Bill Clinton.

After several close races were decided early Wednesday, Republicans held 223 of 435 House seats and Democrats 210, with a race in Oregon still undecided and one independent retaining a seat. Republicans had hoped to widen their majority, but instead were left with one of the smallest margins of control that century.

"But the Democrats' surprise gains in Tuesday's voting did not yield the 11 seats they needed to wrest control from the Republicans. In 1994 Republicans swept to power in the House after languishing in the minority for 40 years. Going into the election Republicans had held 228 seats to 206 for Democrats.

The House Democratic leader, Richard Gephardt, called his party's victory a "historic reversal."

"It says the people stood up and said, 'Hey, we want you to listen to us and work on issues such as education, Social Security and health care,'" the Missouri lawmaker said.

Just a few weeks ago, Republican leaders predicted that they would pick up as many as 30 seats because of the White House scandal. They lowered their sights considerably in recent days as Americans made clear in poll after poll that they were tiring of Washington's obsession with it.

None the less, if this was a trend, it was that it paid to be an incumbent in 1998, as it has in most elections. Only six incumbents were defeated since "Vince" Snowberger of Kansas, Bill Redmon of New Mexico, Jon Fox of Pennsylvania, Mike Pappas of New Jersey and Rick White of Washington state, all Republicans, and Jay Johnson of Wisconsin, a Democrat.

More than any overriding national theme, local issues, personalities and campaign financing helped decide many races. Only a few House candidates raised Mr. Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky as a driving issue, although Republicans in the last few days of the campaign ran television spots invoking the scandal in several conservative districts.

The two parties opened the year expecting a relatively placid midterm election with voters soothed by the strong economy and giving Congress its highest approval ratings in years.

Leery of shaking the mood of content, House Republicans ran largely on their accomplishments. They put forward no new agenda such as the "Contract With America," which propelled them into the majority in 1994 on a far-reaching conservative agenda.

Democrats, by contrast, hoped to make inroads with an agenda of issues blocked by the Republicans, ranging from anti-tobacco legislation to regulation of health maintenance organizations to money for school construction to overhaul of the campaign finance system.

Since Mr. Clinton told the nation in August that he had had an "inappropriate relationship" with Ms. Lewinsky, some Democrats had feared that they would suffer a rout.

But the political mood seemed to shift after the Republican-controlled House released reams of salacious testimony that the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, had gathered about Mr. Clinton's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky and voted to open a formal impeachment inquiry. (NYT, Reuters)

### 3 Win Despite Admitting Adultery

Three Republican representatives who admitted to adultery — including the head of the House Judiciary Committee — won re-election by healthy margins, the Associated Press reported. A Republican House candidate in Florida who sired a child in an adulterous relationship was defeated.

Representative Henry Hyde, the Republican chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which is overseeing the impeachment inquiry against Mr. Clinton, won Tuesday as strongly as was expected. He grabbed 67 percent of the vote in his northern Illinois district to 30 percent for Thomas Cramer, a Democrat.

A conservative Republican representative from Idaho, Helen Chenoweth, beat her Democratic challenger, Dan Williams, with 55 percent of the vote. She had a six-year sexual affair with a married business partner that ended 10 years before her election to Congress.

Representative Dan Burton, Republican of Indiana, admitted in September to an extramarital affair that produced a child in the early 1980s. He got 72 percent of the vote in his district, easily beating Bob Kern, a Democrat.

In Florida, Bill Randall, a Republican, lost handily to the incumbent Democrat, Connie Brown. Mr. Randall, a minister who campaigned on ethics and family values, acknowledged fathering a son with another woman while he was separated from his wife 18 years ago.

## Black Voters and Gambling Help Democrats Make a Comeback in South

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats have experienced a resurgence in the South, winning a series of elections in a region that in recent years was transformed from the once "Solid South" of large Democratic majorities into the most Republican part of the United States.

Apparently buoyed by a large turnout of black voters while not being hurt by Republican attempts to focus on President Bill Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky, the Democrats rode to victory in key Senate and gubernatorial races in four southern states that had

been growing increasingly Republican. But at the same time, the Republicans captured two of the biggest prizes in the South — the governor's offices in Florida and Texas — and when all the votes are counted will continue to hold a majority of the region's Senate seats and governor's offices. The big losers in the voting Tuesday, said Merle Black, a leading authority on southern politics, were Christian conservatives and the Republican politicians who tied themselves too closely to their agenda.

Mr. Black, a political science professor at Emory University in Atlanta, said the outcome of the gubernatorial races in South Carolina and Alabama demon-

strated how Christian conservatives' opposition to gambling served as a drag on Republican candidates. South Carolina's governor, David Beasley, a Republican, was defeated by Jim Hodges, a Democrat, while in Alabama the incumbent Republican governor, Bob James, was ousted from office by the Democratic lieutenant governor, Donald Siegelman.

In both states, the key issues were proposals pushed by the Democratic candidates and opposed by their Republican opponents to create state lotteries and use the revenue generated by legalized gambling to fund college scholarship programs. The idea was pioneered by the immensely popular

Democratic governor of neighboring Georgia, Zell Miller, who is retiring. "Democrats win governors when they present themselves as innovators in public policy," Mr. Black said. "The innovation is the lottery for scholarships. Democrats can do this because they don't have a significant portion of the constituency opposed to the lottery. This is an issue where Republicans can't innovate."

Cautioning Democrats not to read too much into the southern surge, Mr. Black said that the Republicans remained strong in the South. The Republican Party continued to score election victories with candidates who retained firm ties to tra-

ditional Republican supporters in the business community while not alienating Christian conservatives. Mr. Black said: "Democrats win governors when they present themselves as innovators in public policy." Mr. Black said. "The innovation is the lottery for scholarships. Democrats can do this because they don't have a significant portion of the constituency opposed to the lottery. This is an issue where Republicans can't innovate."

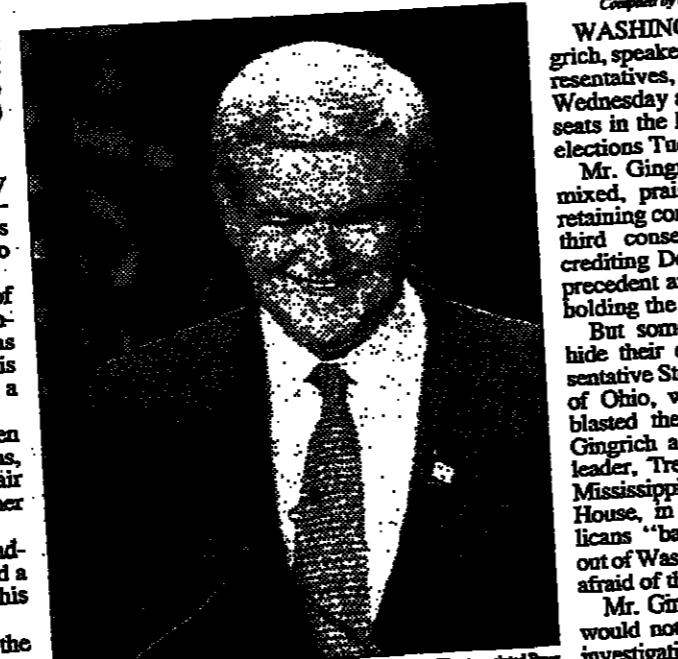
Cautioning Democrats not to read too

much into the southern surge, Mr. Black said: "The Republican governors who have governed as centrists and not alienated the Christian right, those Republicans are doing fine. It's the real right-wingers who are losing because they are not pursuing an agenda that enjoys majority support."

## Republicans Lash Out at Their Leaders

As Party Loses House Seats, Some Blast Gingrich and Lott for Budget Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches



Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, celebrating his re-election in his district in Georgia. (Mark S. Loeffler/The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House of Representatives, was on the defensive Wednesday after Republicans lost seats in the House in the midterm elections Tuesday.

Mr. Gingrich called the results mixed, praising Republicans for retaining control of the House for a third consecutive Congress but crediting Democrats with defying precedent and gaining seats while holding the White House.

But some Republicans did not hide their disappointment. Representative Steve Chabot, Republican of Ohio, who won a third term, blasted the budget deal that Mr. Gingrich and the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, struck with the White House, in which he said Republicans "basically bought our way out of Washington because we were afraid of the president's veto pen."

Mr. Gingrich insisted the results would not affect the impeachment investigation of President Bill Clinton. Despite a last-minute Republican ad campaign focusing on the

president's conduct, Mr. Gingrich said the media were "obsessed" with impeachment and promoted that the inquiry would be handled as a constitutional issue."

"This will be the first time in 70 years that Republicans kept control of the House for a third term," Mr. Gingrich told supporters at a rally in Georgia. "You would think when you do something for the first time in 70 years it would be a big deal, but not for the Washington pundits."

The Republicans had 228 seats in the outgoing Congress and are likely to have 223 in the new. The Democrats had 206 in the old Congress, have won 210 in the new and were leading in the only undecided race. There is one independent.

Asked whether he had miscalculated in authoring a last-minute media ad pegged to Mr. Clinton's sexual liaison in the White House, however, Mr. Gingrich bristled and lashed out at the media.

"We didn't understand that people would frankly just get fed up with the existence of the topic," Mr. Gingrich said in Georgia. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

Mr. Clinton called Mr. Schumer with congratulations at about 9:30 P.M., a half hour after polls closed. Mr. Clinton's gesture reflected White House ebullience at the result: the president had campaigned twice in the state with Mr. Schumer, and Hillary Rodham Clinton visited the state four times in investigation into the Clintons' Whitewater business dealings.

Mr. Schumer ran one of the most efficient and relentless campaigns by a Democrat in New York in years, and certainly the most intense challenge Mr. D'Amato faced during his 18 years in statewide politics.

Even Mr. D'Amato's friends came to view his campaign as a faltering and uncertain effort that often seemed unable to climate that had changed since Mr. D'Amato first came upon the scene.

The formula that had served Mr. D'Amato so well for so many years — a combination of heavy spending and an emphasis on his attention to voters' local concerns — apparently failed this time to erase doubts about his ideology and his integrity. His attempts to discredit Mr. Schumer first as a liberal and a New York City partisan, a strategy that brought Mr. D'Amato victory in 1986 and 1992, did not work this time.

A midcampaign course correction in which Mr. D'Amato began to attack Mr. Schumer for missing votes in Congress in order to run for the Senate failed as well.

In South Carolina, Mr. Beasley once enjoyed strong support from Christian conservatives, but he managed to alienate his own base with a proposal to remove the Confederate battle flag from atop the state Capitol. Already put on the defensive on the lottery issue by Mr. Hodges, Mr. Beasley supported the elimination of video poker games in the state, provoking a huge infusion of cash for Mr. Hodges from the state's \$2.4 billion video poker industry.

Exit polls across the South suggested that while the region remains a bastion of anti-Clinton sentiment, Republican attempts to capitalize on the Lewinsky scandal fell short of hopes.

## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Why Thousands Die

We tend to divide disasters into natural and man-made. But Hurricane Mitch, which has left 7,000 dead in Central America, is a reminder that all such disasters in one sense have their origins in human factors. It has been more than a quarter-century since a hurricane claimed more than 100 lives in the United States (Agnes, in 1972), but when a similar storm this poor countries like Honduras, thousands perish.

Mitch unexpectedly failed for days, dunning four feet (1.2 meters) of rain. Washington has received less than three feet of rain all year. Anywhere it struck, Mitch would have been deadly. But only poverty can explain why it was so deadly. In poor countries, people crowd onto marginal land, in flood plains or on the slopes of menacing volcanoes. They denude the hills, making mudslides more likely. Their flimsy houses have no basements or foundations. Upriver dams are old, poorly built, infrequently inspected.

Poor countries lack the technology to track coming storms, the communications systems to send warnings, the resources to stage large-scale evacu-

ations, and the havens. There are few helicopters, boats or bulldozers for rescue; scant telecommunications equipment to pinpoint the greatest areas of need; poor or no medical care to save the injured.

Failure to respect the environment has aggravated disasters this year in floods from China to Bangladesh to the Caribbean. Deforestation, silted rivers and construction in flood plains all spell increased casualties. In coming years, the accumulation of human-generated greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, primarily associated with global warming, also may further increase the human cost.

The aftermath of such storms is far more painful in poor countries. People have no insurance; joblessness caused by (as in Honduras) the washing away of banana plantations may lead to hunger. Those wanting to contribute to the needy can call the Red Cross or other international relief agencies. But true solutions lie in advance preparation and long-term development, not in emergency relief.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Malaysia on Trial

The trial of Anwar Ibrahim, which opened on Monday in Malaysia, is a battle for the future of Southeast Asia. Mr. Anwar, once Malaysia's deputy prime minister and leader-in-waiting, faces four charges of interfering with investigations of his alleged sexual misconduct. More charges await him. They are all questionable. The more likely reason for his arrest is that Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, worried by the fall of President Suharto in Indonesia, felt threatened by Mr. Anwar's popularity and reform agenda. Mr. Mahathir has miscalculated. His attack on Mr. Anwar, the most important of a new generation of Asian leaders, is fueling support for reformist ideas across the region.

Mr. Anwar, who is 51, has been arguing for an independent judiciary, free media and laws to control corruption and nepotism, a program that gained public support with Asia's economic crisis. Western free market liberals claim him as their own, but he also has great appeal at home. He was once a Muslim radical, and argues that tolerance and democracy are not Western imports but grow out of Asian ideals and Islam.

Like Mr. Suharto, Mr. Mahathir brought his country steady growth but also crony capitalism, a repressive Internal Security Act and a subservient judiciary and media. He has now withdrawn Malaysia from the world trading system and instituted capital controls, which greatly concentrate control of

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Jefferson and Hemings

News of the DNA study linking America's third president and revered founding father to the son of one of his slaves comes as a jolt to some historians. Genetic testing of blood samples collected from known descendants of Thomas Jefferson and descendants of his slave, Sally Hemings, all but conclusively proves that he fathered her youngest son, Eston. If the results hold up, one of history's most enduring rumors — usually dismissed as defamatory legend and a "moral impossibility" by Jeffersonian scholars and his white descendants — is true.

But will this scientific evidence change Jefferson's place in history? Or should it? The words and ideas of Thomas Jefferson are no less eloquent, powerful or enlightened because new evidence shows him to be also every bit a man of his times. As with many of his fellow men, including presidential contemporaries, Thomas Jefferson engaged in the dehumanizing practice of enslaving other human beings. Now it appears that Thomas Jefferson, who regarded blacks as physically and intellectually inferior, and who expressed an aversion to racial "mixing," had a private sexual relationship with an inherited young slave girl. That, too, puts him in the company of other 19th century men who, like him, denounced "miscegenation," all the while taking advantage of their female slaves.

Whether Sally Hemings was reduced to being exploited sexually or treated as a mistress in a companionate relationship, she eventually produced one of Thomas Jefferson's children out of wedlock. That he never publicly

—Midge Decter, as quoted in *The Washington Post*.

## Other Comment

## Disorder in the Family

At the outset of the Gulf War the New York Post carried on its front page a news photo of a young woman in full military regalia planting a farewell kiss on the brow of an infant held in the arms of its father. That photo was about the nuttiness that has overtaken all too many American families. For the household in which "the sexual differentiation of roles" has grown so blurry that you can't tell the soldier from the baby-sitter without a scorecard is a place of profound disorder. No baby or little kid who is hungry or frightened ever calls for his daddy in the middle of the night.

—Midge Decter, as quoted in *The Washington Post*.

## The Purpose in Iraq Should Be Ousting Saddam

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The Thirty Years' War that Saddam Hussein and his Takriti clan have waged with cunning and cruelty against all comers is at its core a struggle to control Iraq and its oil. This is the clue to defeating Saddam that is hidden in plain sight.

The long-term American failure to examine and understand Saddam's history and mentality so as to forge an effective strategy against him is once more on display: The Clinton administration moves reluctantly back toward war footing on an issue of the Iraqi dictator's choosing, at a time of his choosing, for purposes that Washington does not even see.

The issue, access by United Nations weapons inspectors, is one that Saddam manipulates with ease against a befuddled administration. He has ultimate physical control of the inspections. Convulsing the Security Council in divisive debate over UN access concentrates his struggle with Washington in the international arena, where Saddam has important allies, and helps free off his domestic struggle from greater American intervention.

These periodic confrontations also focus international attention on economic sanctions and the pain they have inflicted on Iraq's civilian population

for seven gruesome years. That, too, is a net gain for Saddam. He again breaks through a status quo in which Iraq's agony gets little attention from the world media or the Security Council.

Like his other foreign adversaries, the weapons inspectors are pawns in Saddam's chess game of survival and domination at home. Having used assassination and civil strife to gain power in Baghdad, he uses these instruments to keep control over an ethnically and religiously fragmented country that is held together today only by force.

Saddam and his brutal lieutenants wage war abroad to wage war better at home. Since his win of the Ba'th Party seized power in July 1968, Saddam has repeatedly used force abroad to get funds and material to carry out campaigns of extinction against Iraq's Kurds, Shiites and dissident Sunnis, and to prevent other stations from aiding his domestic foes.

No bigger ideology was involved in his wars against Kuwait, Israel and the United States. The most bloodthirsty opportunity that the modern Middle East has known — a breathtaking standard — has led Saddam from radical

Arab nationalism to professions of Islamic fundamentalism as need arises. He has channeled Iraq's oil wealth into economic development but into a network of facilities to produce chemical, biological and nuclear weapons that he now seeks to protect at all costs.

Saddam is delighted to be able to plunge Washington periodically into diplomatic bickering with France and Russia over inspections and demands for fight at the end of the sanctions timeline. The hawks in weapons inspections distract the Clinton administration from what should be more serious attempts to deal with Saddam as the international war criminal and self-avowed enemy of the United States that he is.

Poorly served by State Department, CIA and other advisers more intent on protecting vested interests in the Arab world than on taking the risks needed to bring a more democratic and friendly regime to power in Baghdad, Bill Clinton has permitted the pillars of local opposition to Saddam to be completely eroded in the past five years.

The administration compounds the problem by surveying the damage that its inaction and inconsistency have wrought in northern Iraq and elsewhere and blaming the victims. Clinton officials and spokesmen have repeatedly

cast doubt in recent weeks on the effectiveness of an Iraqi opposition that they have refused to support seriously.

The Iraq Liberation Act, conceived and steered through Congress by concerned Republican Senate and House staffers and signed into law by President Clinton on Oct. 31, can help repair that damage if President Clinton makes wise use of it. It authorizes, but does not mandate, U.S. weapons supplies to help Iraqis resist Saddam's constant war on them.

The immediate military impact of weapons supplies to the opposition will be very limited in the best of circumstances. The importance of the act lies in the political signal that using it will send. That will tell the world that the United States actively supports the right of the Iraqi people to organize and defend themselves against the world's most ostracized regime. It will put the United States on the side of those who would end Saddam's international war by ending the permanent war he has declared at home.

That has to be the American purpose in Iraq, not the open-ended maintenance of international sanctions and arms control regimes that Saddam can bend to his unholy purposes.

The Washington Post.

## A Welcome Trend Toward Enforcing International Law

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A problem with international law is that it is not law. A theory of international law has existed since the 17th century, but what passes for international law is a collection of conventions and treaty agreements. It is not law as such, since law usually is taken to imply a sovereign international authority to proclaim and enforce it. The United Nations is not a sovereignty.

However, in the last few years a body of argument and precedent has developed that would substitute for a single sovereignty the consensual action of democracies to enforce international decency. The Pinochet case is the latest example of this.

The notion of crimes against humanity and war crimes is a product of common sense, but easily finds philosophical and historical authority in classic notions of justice and rights (the Greek view that rendering to others their "due" is the foundation of political justice), in God's commandments as recorded in the Pentateuch ("Thou shall not kill"), as in other religious traditions, and in modern Enlightenment thought.

All can be taken as implying that a universal "law" exists, as Antigone says in Sophocles' "Oedipus at Colonus" — "unwritten laws which live always and forever, and no man knows from where they have arisen."

The idea of universal jurisdiction follows.

It is an idea which has already found application. Germany and Denmark have tried and convicted war criminals from the Bosnian war. Israel tried and hanged Adolf Eichmann. The appeal chamber of the Hague War Crimes Tribunal ruled last year that war crimes committed during civil strife, such as in Chile during the Pinochet dictatorship, are subject to international jurisdiction and trial.

These notions lie behind the attempt by Spanish justice to

extradite and try Augusto Pinochet for crimes committed in Chile during the years of his dictatorship there.

At this writing, the Law Lords in London have not decided the general's standing in British law. If they sustain the previous London ruling that he is illegally held in Britain, and he goes free, the repercussions will nonetheless influence the further evolution of this international effort to punish and thereby prevent war crimes and crimes against humanity.

This campaign is one aspect of a larger contemporary effort on sovereign impunity. This includes the assertion that a right to humanitarian intervention exists when mass suffering has been provoked, and in the last example of this.

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## Crib Tech

## Energy-Saving Power Lines of the Future Finally to Make Debut

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — After 87 years of alternating exuberance and disappointment, and a decade after a famous conclave of physicists at which the key to success seemed to be within reach, the world's first superconducting power line is about to become a reality.

A superconducting line is one that will conduct huge electrical currents with far less resistance than that of a line made of metal wire, and which therefore conserves energy.

The first large-capacity superconducting line, to begin operation by mid-2000 in Detroit, will be only 400 feet long (122 meters). But it will use only 250 pounds (112.5 kilograms) of a new kind of superconducting wire to carry as much current as the 13,000 pounds of copper wire the line will replace.

Experts say the line will demonstrate the practicability of large-scale superconducting power transmission and will be the first of many such lines. In announcing a contract providing for federal support for the project, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said last month that power lines such as this one, exploiting the special properties of "high-temperature superconductors," could eventually save \$6 billion a year in the United States.

Another benefit is that the electricity industry could sharply reduce the pollution created by power plants.

Lengths of the same superconducting cable up to 50 yards (45.5 meters) long have already been successfully tested, said Paul Grant, an expert in superconductivity at the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, California.

The new power line will be built by a consortium that includes American Superconductor Co. of Westborough, Massachusetts, which will supply superconducting wire; Pirelli Cables & Systems of Milan, which will assemble the wire into a power line; Lotepro Corp. of Valhalla, New York, which will supply refrigeration equipment to keep liquid nitrogen circulating through the line, and the Electric Power Research Institute.

The cost of the line, intended to serve an urban redevelopment project in Detroit, is estimated to be \$5.5 million, \$2.75 million of which will be paid by the Department of Energy.

Superconductivity was discovered in 1911 by a Dutch physicist, Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, when he used liquid helium at an extremely low temperature to chill metallic mercury. He found that at that temperature, mercury lost all resistance to electric current.

The physics of superconductivity is complex, and despite the success of at least one theory, some questions remain.

In general, a superconductor undergoes changes when sufficiently cooled that affect its "conduction electrons," the normally free electrons that wander

particles for scientific investigations of the nature of matter.

But hopes for building a superconducting power line remained unfulfilled. The main problem is that liquid helium is expensive and has to be constantly cooled by powerful refrigerators as it boils away.

Engineers wished for some material that would become superconductive at much higher temperatures than that of liquid helium, perhaps even room temperature, or at least at the temperature of liquid nitrogen, far below the freezing point. Scientists had all but given up

**A superconducting line will be able to conduct huge electrical currents with far less resistance than a line made of metal wire, so it will conserve energy and create much less pollution.**

through a metal and can carry an electric current.

In the simplest type of superconductivity, these electrons condense into pairs that are correlated with each other; the result is a kind of electronic fluid that is able to conduct electricity without resistance.

Many metals were found to become superconductors when chilled with liquid helium, but liquid helium is too expensive and difficult to keep cold to be a practical coolant for large-scale superconducting power transmission.

**D**ESPITE THIS, inventors have envisioned giant superconducting storage rings that could provide huge amounts of power instantaneously to city power grids, or to power military beam weapons for use against ballistic missiles. Visionaries also sketched designs for magnetically levitated trains riding on fields generated by superconducting magnets.

But experimenters soon realized that copper oxide perovskites had a long way to go before they could be used for transmitting large electric currents. In some formulations, large currents destroyed superconductivity. It was also found that many high-temperature superconductors were so brittle that they could not be bent or fabricated into wire without breaking.

Another problem was "creep." In high-temperature superconductors, the current they carry induces a magnetic

hope of finding such a substance, but in 1986, two physicists working at the Zurich Research Laboratory of International Business Machines Corp. in Switzerland, Georg Bednorz and K. Alex Muller, made a momentous discovery, for which they were awarded a Nobel Prize a year later. They found that a new class of compounds called copper-oxide perovskites (incorporating thin layers of copper and oxygen atoms) became superconductive at temperatures well above that of liquid nitrogen.

Within weeks of their discovery, scores of other scientists turned up independent evidence of high-temperature superconductivity, and on the night of March 18, 1987, physicists packed a New York hotel for a conference later dubbed the "Woodstock of Physics." At the meeting, scientists presented 51 reports of new superconductivity experiments, and riotous optimism dominated the proceedings.

But experimenters soon realized that another, the superconductive electric current is interrupted. It must take the form of ordinary current as it passes through the silver cladding enclosing the BSCCO (pronounced "bisco") superconductor, since the silver cladding is not a superconductor. Still, he said, the capacity of the line will be three times that of a copper line.

Nine of the present small copper power lines connecting a key transformer station with the distribution grid in

field outside them. This field then penetrates the superconductor as a lattice of "vortex lines" that define the superconductor's electronic behavior.

As long as these lattices remain fixed in place (or "pinned," as scientists call it), superconductivity is maintained. But if the lattices creep out of place, superconductivity ceases.

Solving these problems took theoretical and experimental research that spanned a decade after the 1986 "Woodstock." But as the euphoria faded, real progress ensued.

American Superconductor drew technology from many sources, acquiring dozens of patents and licenses that finally enabled the company to produce a superconducting material suitable for a power line.

John Howe, a vice president of the company, identified the superconductor it is using for the Detroit line as BSCCO-2223, a finely powdered mixture of bismuth, strontium, calcium and copper oxide, to which a dash of lead is added. The numbers in the formula denote the proportions of the elements in the compound.

"We buy the powders commercially, mix them, pack them into silver tubes and then extrude the tubes through dies to make microfilaments containing the superconductor," Mr. Howe said. "Then we bundle the filaments into wires, which we send to Pirelli for fabrication into cables."

The Pirelli company winds the wires helically around a channel in which the cold liquid nitrogen flows, then encases the superconducting wire with layers of thermal and electrical insulation.

**F**OR THE Detroit project, Pirelli expects to manufacture the line in Italy.

The resulting line does not eliminate electrical resistance completely, Mr. Howe said.

Where one fiber is in contact with another, the superconductive electric current is interrupted. It must take the form of ordinary current as it passes through the silver cladding enclosing the BSCCO (pronounced "bisco") superconductor, since the silver cladding is not a superconductor. Still, he said, the capacity of the line will be three times that of a copper line.

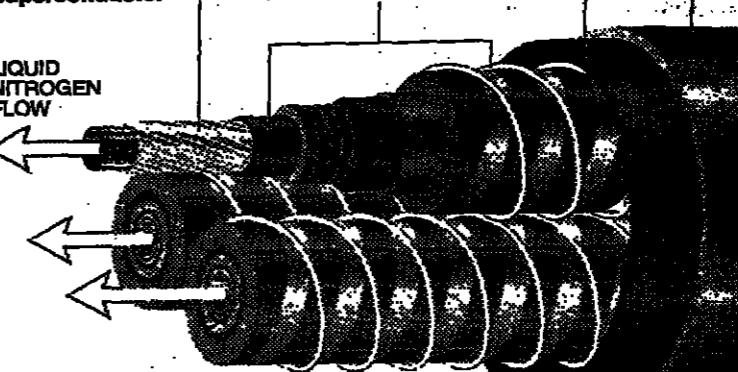
Each superconducting four-inch (10.16-centimeter) cable will carry 2,400 amps of current at 2,400 volts.

Mr. Grant of the Electric Power Research Institute, who spent most of his career at IBM as a solid-state physicist, said that it might be a long time before such lines were used over long distances. But superconductors can greatly reduce power bottlenecks within congested cities, he said.

## Cool and Efficient

Breakthroughs in high-temperature superconductivity have led to the development of power lines that are two to five times more efficient than conventional copper lines. The increase in efficiency is achieved by passing the current through a low-resistance conductor which is cooled to minus 320 degrees Fahrenheit through the use of liquid nitrogen.

High temperature superconductor  
LIQUID NITROGEN FLOW  
THERMAL AND ELECTRICAL INSULATION  
STEEL PIPE  
PIPE COATING



Source: American Superconductor

Illustration by Frank O'Connor

Detroit will be replaced by three superconducting lines chilled with liquid nitrogen circulating through the cable cores.

One of the advantages of this, Mr. Howe said, is that dispersing the waste heat produced by a power line is a much less serious problem for a superconducting line than for a conventional copper line. This means that trenches dug for new lines can be narrower than those for ordinary conductors, and this will reduce the right of way utility companies must acquire.

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## SITES

More information about American Superconductor Co. can be found at: [www.amsuper.com](http://www.amsuper.com)

The U.S. Department of Energy's sites on superconductivity can be found at: [www.eren.doe.gov/superconductivity](http://eren.doe.gov/superconductivity)

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## Net Traffic in Asia: Where Every Line Is a Detour

By Thomas Fuller  
*International Herald Tribune*

**K**UALA LUMPUR — It remains a peculiar fact about the Internet that an electronic mail message sent from Thailand to the Philippines will likely zip across the Pacific Ocean and back instead of crossing the South China Sea separating the two countries.

The Internet remains heavily dominated by the United States, both in terms of infrastructure and content. For Asian Internet users — there are about 20 million of them, according to Access Media International, a Tokyo-based consultancy — this means intra-region links are much slower than they could be if Internet traffic flowed directly in between countries.

The consequences are obvious: Two people in neighboring Asian countries using an Internet telephone service, for example, experience longer delays when the data carrying their voices cross the Pacific. Other computer applications, Internet experts say, simply do not support the trans-Pacific delay.

"If your e-mail goes to the U.S. first

and then comes back to Japan, isn't it more reasonable to go straight to Japan?" asks Izumi Aizu, a Japanese expatriate in Kuala Lumpur who is head of Asia Network Research Sdn. and secretary-general of the Asia & Pacific Internet Association.

Several years ago plans emerged to do just that — build an Asian "backbone," avoiding, where possible, the trip across the ocean.

One such project led by Asia Internet Holdings Co. of Japan and involving telecommunications companies from around the region was named the A-Bone. Other Asia-based companies formed the Asia Pacific Internet Community to reduce their reliance on the U.S. backbone.

**B**UT BUILDING a backbone involves huge investments in cables and switches, and as Asia's economic crisis has gone from bad to worse telecommunications companies have tightened their belts, plans for an Asian backbone have faded.

Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd., Chunghwa Telecom Co. and the

Communications Authority of Thailand have pulled out of the A-Bone project.

"Things haven't panned out," said Barry Raveendran Greene, a consulting engineer at Cisco Systems Inc. in Singapore.

A link between an Asian country and the United States is often cheaper than a link between two Asian countries. And the cost of sending data across the Pacific could fall over the next few years with the emergence of new technology that makes better use of existing capacity on undersea cables.

Geoff Huston, a technical manager at Australia's Telstra Corp., said: "The sad fact is, so far — at least for those people who would like to see more of a North-South axis here — that they have not managed to bring that equation into commercial reality."

Communications patterns often do not justify the direct links, he said. Telstra, for instance, has 30 times more capacity directed to the United States than it does to its neighbors on the Asian side of the Pacific.

"As the volumes of inter-Asian traffic increase, you'll see more capacity put up," he said. "But you won't

see it put up and run idle. That's just a waste of money."

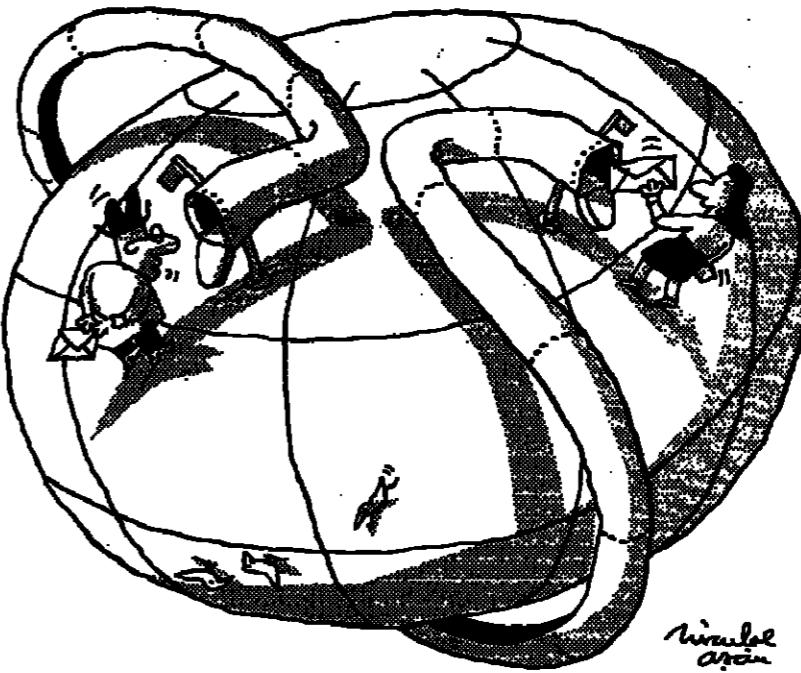
Regardless of what happens with plans for an Asian backbone, money is in short supply these days among the companies that provide Internet services in Asia, and that is likely to change the way Asians use the global network.

**T**O REDUCE the cost of linking to the outside world, Internet companies in Thailand and China now offer "domestic" services to their customers.

Under one program in China, customers have access only to China-based Web sites but can send e-mail anywhere around the world.

Although this trend seems to be driven by commercial concerns, domestic Internet networks would also be easier for governments to monitor — and censor. China and Singapore both carefully monitor Internet content and block sites they deem harmful.

Sending e-mail takes up very little "bandwidth," or telecommunications capacity, and thus costs less to the Internet companies than when customers access the World Wide Web.



Mr. Greene of Cisco says domestic Internet services makes sense for the region not only because of money problems faced by service providers. There is the issue of culture, too. The Internet may be able to unite the planet in terms of technology, but there are still old-fashioned language barriers.

"How much will a Singaporean who reads and speaks English want to converse with a Japanese who reads and speaks Japanese?" he asked.

### WALT /Review

## Building a Robot? Try It With Legos

**E**tymaker Devise Program to Make Automatons From Plastic Blocks

By Mike Musgrove  
*Washington Post Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — Playing with legos just got a little more interesting. Clicking bricks together is fun enough, but a new, pricey set from the Danish company Lego AS called Mindstorms lets you build — and program! — your very own Lego robot using the same ubiquitous pieces of plastic that have been hiding under family sofas for generations.

The important pieces among the more than 700 in the box are the three new arrivals: the "RCX," a large, battery-powered computer to store and run programs; three input devices (two touch sensors and a light sensor); and two motors to put a Lego construction into motion.

The easiest robots to build with this set are vehicles that use the light sensor to follow a trail or that bump off walls.

When you're finished, beam the program into the RCX with an included

### Creativity is encouraged.

infrared connector that plugs into a serial port on your PC; the RCX brick can hold five programs at a time.

Wisely, the software won't let you start programming until you complete a reasonably comprehensive training program, encouraging you along with a robotic voice that tells you how "amazing" you are as you make progress.

Although the manual offers a few suggestions building projects, it doesn't show you how to finish them, in an effort to promote creativity. The Mindstorms Web site [www.legomindstorms.com](http://www.legomindstorms.com) also provides ongoing tutorials and tips and downloadable programs.

This product is a real brain workout; it's definitely possible to lose yourself in a pile of Lego bricks trying to craft a clever mechanical device — or sitting at your computer trying to write a clever program. Either way, it's a learning experience, to be sure, and it's refreshing to see a toy that uses computers to enhance the fun but also promotes spending some time away from the monitor. As clichéd as it sounds, you're really limited only by your imagination — and the size of your Lego collection.

**Lego Mindstorms: Win 95, \$200, ages 12 and up (Mac version due in early 1999).**

and redirect themselves. You write the programs on your computer using a Lego-brick-inspired interface; simply drag a brick from the command menu and "snap" a program together, but fine-tuning can take hours. Finally, I understand why software companies keep missing their deadlines.)

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This product is a real brain workout; it's definitely possible to lose yourself in a pile of Lego bricks trying to craft a clever mechanical device — or sitting at your computer trying to write a clever program. Either way, it's a learning experience, to be sure, and it's refreshing to see a toy that uses computers to enhance the fun but also promotes spending some time away from the monitor. As clichéd as it sounds, you're really limited only by your imagination — and the size of your Lego collection.

**Lego Mindstorms: Win 95, \$200, ages 12 and up (Mac version due in early 1999).**

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## INTERNATIONAL

**From French High-Schoolers, a Fervent Plea: Help Us Work Harder!**By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

CHIÈLLES, France — Thousands of the 2.3 million high-school students in France plan to resume protests against poor study conditions with a demonstration in Paris on Thursday. But at the Lycée Gaston Bachelard in this eastern suburb of Paris, students are divided about how hard they should keep pushing.

"We've got some promises on paper," said Abdennabi Benamar, 20, a student leader, referring to promised remedies for shortages of professors and shortcomings in the curriculum made by the national Ministry of Education after last month's national protests. "But until we actually see changes made, we should keep up the pressure."

Sarah Devannes, a classmate, disagreed. "We achieved a lot of things," she said. "We got six teachers' assistants who'll be here in January, and if we continue the strike too long, we'll start losing support."

Discussions like this are going on in schools all over the country after a 10-day October vacation that followed some of the biggest school protests since 1995. Then, it was university students who were on strike, demanding better classrooms and study conditions, more teachers, smaller classes and curricula designed to help them compete for jobs in an economy where many graduates find no jobs waiting for

them when they get out of school.

In France these days, with unemployment at 11.7 percent nationwide, high-school students are striking for the right to study harder to be better prepared for the job market.

Looking at the Lycée Bachelard, a casual visitor might wonder what there was to strike about. Four stories high, on a campus in a neighborhood of single-family houses and garages next to a housing project, the school has big picture windows and wide, spotlessly clean corridors in four-story buildings organized around a central courtyard where students congregate during breaks.

Security would not seem to be an issue: Even in troubled neighborhoods, schools have no metal detectors at the door, because guns in France are strictly controlled.

"I've been in teaching for 19 years, and I've never seen a knife flashed in all that time, though I've worked in some pretty tough schools," said Daniel Bach, the principal at the Lycée Bachelard, where 2,000 students from all racial and ethnic groups prepare for the *bac*, or baccalaureate diploma, which qualifies them to study at university.

That openness, however, turns out to be one of the problems after all.

"Kids from the neighborhood can come in and sell hashish and other stuff," Mr. Benamar said. "We used to have drunks doing alternative service who helped with administrative work and

ensured security, but the draft ended this year and we don't have them any more."

So one of the student demands, here as at other schools around the country, was for more supervisory personnel and better safety. The education minister, Claude Allegre, promised to increase school staffs with part-time students as

"One of the strains on the system is that nowadays 60 to 65 percent of all students want to go on to university," Mr. Bach said. "It used to be 30 percent. So it's no longer just an elite that wants to continue."

In a country where until a decade or so ago schools were run by a huge bureaucracy centralized in Paris, and where providing education is still seen by almost everybody as a state responsibility, students are as apt to take to the streets to demand solutions to their problems as their parents were.

Last month, in scenes reminiscent of the student revolution in the Latin Quarter in 1968, the high school protests in Paris turned violent when unemployed youths joined student marches and started breaking shop windows, looting stores and setting cars on fire.

But the violence this time was an aberration, agreed these students, who seem more preoccupied with fitting into today's global economy and their increasingly competitive society than with changing it.

When Mr. Allegre responded to last month's strike by promising to lighten the weekly class workload, which keeps many students on campus here from 8:15 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. daily, at least some of them thought he had missed the point.

"If they cut back the workload too much, we could find that we aren't prepared when we get to university," Miss Devannes said. "They could assume we know math we haven't even

studied, and then how would we cope with our courses?"

What exactly the relief in the study load that Mr. Allegre promised would mean was not yet clear to Muriel Navarro, a history and geography teacher who meets regularly with student representatives more concerned with passing tests than avoiding work.

Remedial study programs are unknown in the state university system, which leaves it up to students to figure out their own deficiencies and make up for them if necessary. At the high school level, according to Mr. Bach, it is up to professors and students together to meet diplomas requirements.

Worried about that was one of the reasons why students at this school decided to strike, he said, after they got back to school in September after summer vacation and found that they were short of four teachers out of 17. That meant that some students were unable to sign up for required courses in life sciences and mathematics.

"I had asked the district administration for a replacement for the math teacher last June; when she asked for maternity leave," Mr. Bach said.

"But I didn't get one." Mr. Allegre has promised to recruit 3,000 new substitute teachers, so Mr. Bach thinks he will get replacements for the ones he is missing. But, he says, it will be up to them and their students to figure out how to get through the syllabus by the end of the year.



Iranians demonstrating Wednesday on the 19th anniversary of the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

**Iranian President Turns Up Heat on U.S.**

Agence France-Presse

TEHRAN — Iran toughened its stand against the United States on Wednesday, setting draconian conditions for starting an official dialogue, as demonstrators burned American flags on the 19th anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy here.

President Mohammed Khatami, at a public gathering at a Tehran school, sharply criticized the United States for continuing hostile policies toward Iran, 19 years after radical Iranian students stormed the embassy and held its staff hostage for 44 days.

"What took place here was not against the American people, but against U.S. policies in Iran," he said, lamenting

that Washington "has failed to realize its mistakes, reconsider past policies and apologize."

Mr. Khatami singled out the broadcast of "ugly and hostile" programs by the U.S.-funded Prague-based Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, which recently started a service in Persian.

"This so-called Radio Free is aimed at striking a blow to the Iranian regime, nation and independence," he said.

Mr. Khatami also mentioned efforts by Washington to pressure energy-rich Central Asian countries to bypass Iran in exporting their oil and gas to Europe.

"Although Iran offers the shortest and most economical route with no environmental hazards, America, under the illusion to hurt Iran, opposes this to the detriment of the people of Europe

and Central Asia," he said.

In front of the former U.S. Embassy, tens of thousands of people, mostly schoolchildren, set fire to American flags and effigies of Uncle Sam.

In a speech to the crowd, General Mohsen Rezai, the secretary of the Expediency Council, a top supervisory body to the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, demanded that President Bill Clinton "apologize to Iran at an official international forum for his country's support of 70 years of dictatorship in Iran," an allusion to the monarchy toppled in the 1979 revolution.

He also said Washington must "pledge to never again interfere in our internal affairs," remove its naval fleet from the Gulf region and release Iranian assets frozen in the United States.

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**IRAQ: As U.S. Treads Cautiously, Baghdad Alienates Defenders**

Continued from Page 1

or other concessions, diplomats said.

Western leaders were seeking a Security Council resolution condemning Iraq, diplomats said, but it apparently does not contain the tough language usually sought as a justification for military action. There are questions in Washington — and presumably in Baghdad — about Security Council unanimity now that the Russian vote is controlled by Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, a longtime political and personal ally of Saddam Hussein.

At the same time, Washington issued a warning to U.S. citizens to be wary of possible terrorist attacks, a precaution that often coincides with a build-up to military action.

There are scores of Westerners, including Americans, in Iraq, many of them in the corps of UN weapons inspectors.

An Iraqi defector recently told an Arab newspaper that the Baghdad leadership regrets having released foreigners held in

Baghdad as so-called human shields before the U.S.-led attack in 1991.

Politically, Washington has a much stronger hand this time than in its previous confrontation with Baghdad six months ago. In the interim, President Bill Clinton has presided over a new Palestinian-Israeli accord and also orchestrated pressure via NATO to wring major Serbian concessions in Kosovo.

Early this year and again in August, the United States accepted deals, brokered by France and Russia, that got UN inspectors back on the job in Iraq but gradually introduced the idea that some sanctions might be lifted. In particular, France argues that Iraq would be legally entitled to resume imports if it got a clean bill of health on nuclear weapons while Washington has insisted that all sanctions must remain in force until Iraq meets all the UN demands issued after the Gulf War.

Despite these divergences in the West, another diplomatic solution may now be beyond reach, U.S. and European officials said. But it was still un-

clear how far the Clinton administration was prepared to go with military force as a way of compelling Baghdad to comply with UN demands.

A key concern, officials said, was how much progress might have been made secretly in Iraq on weapons of mass destruction during the 90s since the last intrusive inspections. In recent confrontations, Washington apparently was unable to make a compelling case that bombing could effectively cripple Iraq's efforts in this domain.

The United States has nearly 200 warplanes, including fighter-bombers, on a war footing around Iraq. Mr. Cohen's swing through the Middle East will take him to all the countries that might provide bases for air attacks, including Turkey.

His key talks were in Saudi Arabia, with King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz. Prince Abdullah's long-standing sympathies for Iraq and Syria have become more ambiguous recently as he has emerged as the power behind the throne.

## BRIEFLY

**Fuel Prices Anger Zimbabweans**

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Police fired tear gas and charged into crowds of demonstrators with nightsticks Wednesday as tensions erupted over fuel price increases.

The unrest began when private taxi vans and buses blocked entrance routes to Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, to protest a 6 percent increase in gasoline prices announced by the government Saturday.

Scuffles broke out between transport operators and commuters. Commuters were angered that taxi vans — those that were still operating — had doubled their fares. Demonstrators stoned passing cars and erected barricades, preventing access to many parts of the city. Businesses were closed because workers failed to show up. There were no reports of injuries. Zimbabwe has been plagued by violence since its economy began collapsing a year ago. (AP)

**U.S. Envoy Tackles Congo Strife**

KIGALI, Rwanda — A top U.S. official met Wednesday with Congolese rebels and with Rwandan officials, but it was unclear whether she had made any headway in persuading Rwanda to disengage from the rebellion in the neighboring Congo.

"We have heard the desire of all sides for peace," Assistant Secretary of State Susan Rice said before the talks, in the Rwandan capital of Kigali. Details of the meetings

were not immediately available.

The rebellion against President Laurent Kabila of the Congo has embroiled troops from as many as eight countries, including Rwanda, which accuses him of genocide and of failing to rid the country's border of Rwandan rebels.

(AP)

**Colombia Incursion Irks Brazil**

BRASILIA — Brazil has issued a protest to the Colombian government, accusing its troops of entering Brazilian territory without permission during a battle against Marxist rebels over the weekend.

Foreign Minister Laiz Felipe Lampreia of Brazil summoned the Colombian ambassador to demand that all troops and dead bodies at the remote jungle airstrip of Querari, in Amazonas state, be withdrawn immediately.

The Foreign Ministry of Brazil said Colombian military planes used the airstrip as a base for a battle in the eastern Colombian town of Min, despite Brazil's rejection of a request by Colombia to enter Brazilian territory.

The statement said that President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil instructed Mr. Lampreia to "convey a vehement protest" to Colombia's ambassador. Mr. Cardoso discussed the issue with heads of the armed forces Tuesday, it said.

About 1,000 guerrillas from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia inflicted the heaviest defeat in 30 years on Colombia's military in Min, killing at least 80 soldiers and capturing 45 others. Ten civilians died. (Reuters)

**Vatican and Israel Clash Over Move to Beatify Pope Pius XII**By Alessandra Stanley  
New York Times Service

ROME — The Israeli ambassador to the Holy See has urged the Vatican to wait 50 years before moving ahead with any plan to beatify Pope Pius XII, who has been criticized by Jewish groups for remaining silent about the Nazi Holocaust during World War II.

Last week, the Vatican's foreign minister, Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran, angered Israeli authorities by calling Jewish settlements in East Jerusalem "an illegal occupation" while visiting the city. The Vatican is seeking international guarantees to protect sites in Jerusalem viewed as holy by Christians, Muslims and Jews.

The wrangling over Pius XII and the status of Jerusalem has brought the Vatican's relations with Israel to a new low, five years after Pope John Paul II took the step of recognizing the Jewish state. And that ill-feeling could hinder John Paul's long-standing plans to visit Jerusalem for the millennium.

The Reverend Peter Gumpel, a Jesuit priest who is directing the cause for beatification of Pope Pius XII for the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, called Ambassador Aharon Lopez's remarks, "inflammatory and provocative."

Father Gumpel said the ambassador's statement Tuesday, as well as repeated criticism from many Jewish groups over other recent choices for sainthood, were thwarting the Vatican's effort to improve relations with the Jewish community.

"These attacks and insults by some groups are counterproductive," Father Gumpel said. "I would not be surprised if it led to a rise of anti-Semitic feeling; many Catholics feel outraged by these attacks."

Mr. Lopez, who made his remarks during a press conference, spoke only of Pope Pius XII. But many of his Jewish groups have strongly criticized the Pope's canonization of Edith Stein, a Jewish philosopher who became a Roman Catholic nun and was killed at Auschwitz, as well as his beatification of Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac, who was archbishop of Zagreb when a Nazi puppet regime ruled Croatia during World War II.

**STORM: 9,000 Dead**

Continued from Page 1

surrounded the president's vehicle at a river crossing.

"There are women and children dying here!"

But complaints about the government's slow response to the crisis were repeated by numerous people interviewed along the rural roadsides as well as in the makeshift refugee camps that have mushroomed in Managua, the capital, this week.

"People are without water — they don't have anything," said Elena Benavides, 35, who was attempting to make her way from the capital where she works to her home villages with boxes of clothes, sacks of rice and jugs of water.

"They're dying of hunger. Some haven't eaten in days."

wounds of the Holocaust are still open, it would seem wiser to wait a number of years until sensitivities have been defused and historians have access to all the records and can make a judgment."

He said he would leave it to historians to evaluate the substance of the charges for and against Pius XII, but that he felt a need to address the "loaded and emotional" issue. "This is the time to speak out," Mr. Lopez said. "While it is still in process and not a fait accompli."

But Vatican officials were irked by the ambassador's public statement, which, among other things, reopened a long-simmering dispute between many Jewish groups and the Vatican over its World War II records. Vatican archives of material dating to 1902 were opened to outside scholars last January; 20th-century records are still being classified by church scholars.

The Vatican has published its own 12-volume history of the World War II period, with 5,000 documents culled from Vatican and other archives.

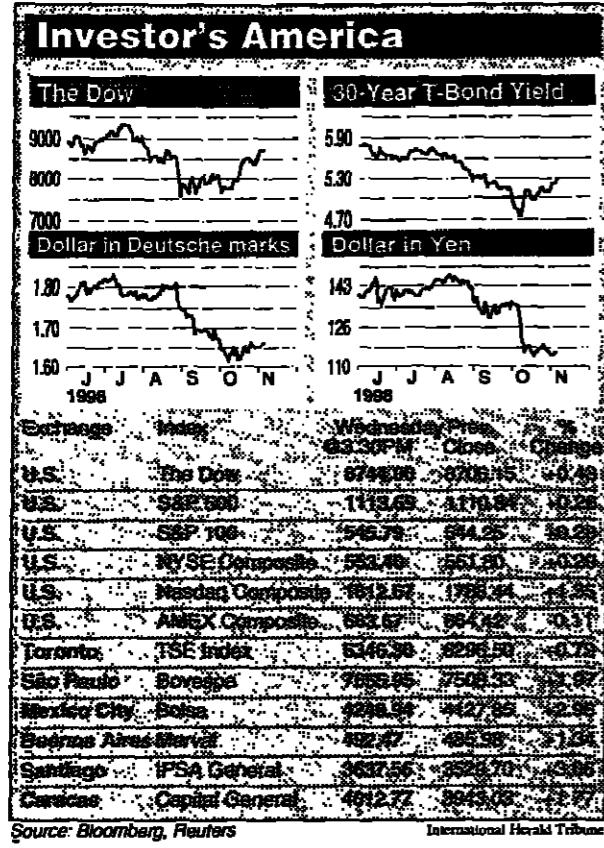
The church says the history contains all the relevant material relating to World War II. Father Gumpel said that those who complain the Vatican has not been sufficiently open in allowing scholars to examine all the records have not done their home-work.

REUTERS/Schmid/Agence France-Presse

REUTERS/S



## THE AMERICAS



## Poll Results In the U.S. Help Buoy The Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff Poll Dispatchers

**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose against other major currencies Wednesday after a strong showing by Democrats in U.S. elections was seen as reducing the chances that Congress will impeach President Bill Clinton.

"Obviously this is a vote for non-impeachment, and I don't think we'll hear much more about it," said Kevin Lawrie, global foreign-exchange manager at Mellon Bank. "Things are still constructive for the dollar."

A drawn-out impeachment process would hurt the dollar, analysts said, by diverting the government

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

from managing the economy and steering some global investors away from U.S. financial assets until the political uncertainty subsides.

Republicans retained control of Congress, but their majority slumped. That helped lift the U.S. stock market and in turn the dollar.

"The election results have been taking another level of uncertainty out of the market, and that's good for both the dollar and the stock market," said Rob Podolofsky, foreign-exchange strategist at BankBoston.

The dollar rose to 1.6659 Deutsche marks in late trading from 1.6590 DM on Tuesday, to 5.5825 French francs from 5.5631 francs and to 1.3650 Swiss francs from 1.3585 francs. It rose to 116.615 yen from 115.295 yen. The pound rose to \$1.6603 from \$1.6593.

Also in the dollar's favor were reports signaling a healthy economy, which have tempered expectations for an interest-rate cut from the Federal Reserve Board when its policy-making Open Market Committee meets Nov. 17.

"The U.S. economy is surprisingly resilient," said Lukas Daalder, an economist at Rabobank. "Unless the figures turn sour — and we don't think they will — we don't expect a rate cut in November."

The dollar was buoyed against the mark by persistent market expectations for additional interest-rate cuts in Europe. These hopes were fanned by the German government's move to cut its 1999 growth forecast to 2.0 percent from 2.9 percent.

Technology issues led the stock market gains, with Intel, Micron Technology and other semiconductor

## 'Smart' Cash Cards Flunk Manhattan Test

By Saul Hansell

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Electronic cash may be joining jet packs, video phones and other technological wonders that never move from the future to the present.

In the latest of many notable failures for what has been promoted as the future of money, Citibank and Chase Manhattan Bank have decided to shut down their test of electronic cash, the biggest trial of the technology to date in the United States.

The banks issued the so-called smart cards — cards with embedded computer chips — to nearly 100,000 people who live on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. Such cards are already in wide use as bank cards in Europe, but so far in the United States they have been used mainly for controlling access to buildings and protecting against fraudulent use of new types of cel-

ular telephones. In the New York trial, customers could transfer cash from their bank accounts onto the cards at automated teller machines and spend the money at 600 merchants. In theory, this would make small purchases faster and easier than with coins and bills.

But in reality, most people who tried the system never loaded their cards a second time. And with few people using the cards, two-thirds of the merchants dropped out. Indeed, in the program's first year, less than \$2 million was spent using all of the cards.

"Unfortunately, we weren't able to make the consumers' life easier," said Carole Lockie, a vice president of Visa USA, which worked with the banks and Mastercard International on the test.

Chase and Citibank customers with cash cards will be able to load their cards and spend money at the remaining merchants until the end of the year. They will then have

until six months after the expiration date on their cards to transfer any remaining cash from the cards to their bank accounts.

Other similar tests of electronic cash have produced similar disappointments. Visa introduced its Visa Cash smart card at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, with the hope of continuing to operate and expand the system there. In fact, the system has all but shut down and most of the banks have withdrawn.

Last year, Mastercard closed the introductory test of its Mondex smart card system in Swindon, England. It just said it would end a similar test in Guelph, Ontario.

"Smart cards are a technology chasing a business case," said Richard Speer, chief executive of Speer & Associates, a financial consulting firm. He said that the widespread acceptance of inexpensive terminals that merchants can use to accept credit and debit cards had undercut the need for

electronic cash. But proponents of smart cards maintained that the technology would ultimately prove popular. In the test by Chase and Citibank, they said, consumers were discouraged because they could not use their cards in all parts of the city. Yet the banks found it too difficult to expand the number of places accepting the cards, because there was little appeal to merchants to take it.

"This is a real chicken-and-egg case," said a Ronald Braco, senior vice president of Chase. "Merchants don't want something where they get only a few transactions a day."

Neither of the banks is giving up on smart cards completely. Mr. Braco said Chase was working on a new product it hoped to test next year. Citibank said there was likely to be more use of smart cards outside of the United States. It plans to introduce products in Mexico, Hong Kong and other countries.

## Accounting Problem At Japan Unit Hits Boston Scientific

Compiled by Our Staff Poll Dispatchers

**NATICK**, Massachusetts — Boston Scientific Corp.'s shares fell for a second day Wednesday on concern about accounting irregularities at the medical-device maker's Japanese subsidiary.

On Tuesday, the company, one of the top three makers of stents that prop open blood vessels, said it had improperly booked \$40 million to \$50 million in sales from the Japanese unit in the first nine months of 1998. In late trading Wednesday, the company's shares, which tumbled \$3.875 on Tuesday, were down further \$3.375 at \$43.

Boston Scientific said it was still investigating the problems. The company also estimated that it might have \$40 million in "net unrealized assets" from previous years. It said it had replaced the heads of its international division and its Japanese unit as it continued its investigation.

A law firm representing shareholders alleged Wednesday that Boston Scientific had misled investors about its financial performance. Boston Scientific, which has expanded rapidly over the past two years, recently recalled its MIT stent system amid reports of technical problems. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## MARKET: Election Result Prompts 'Sigh-of-Relief' Rally

Continued from Page 15

which puts upward pressure on interest rates," said Jim Benning, a trader at BT Brokerage in New York. "That never helps stocks."

But long-term prospects for stable growth coupled with the political stability afforded by the elections should keep the stock market on firm footing, analysts said.

"You won't be hearing pressures about impeachment, and that is good news for the market," said Peter Cardillo, director of research at Westfalia Investments. "The atmosphere has changed, and confidence has returned."

Technology issues led the stock market gains, with Intel, Micron Technology and other semiconductor

makers getting a boost from an industry report showing that computer-chip sales were rising.

Worldwide chip sales rose to \$10.22 billion in September from

## 3 P.M. SNAPSHOT

\$9.81 billion in August and \$9.67 billion in July, according to the Semiconductor Industry Association. While September sales were still below year-ago levels, the steady increase sparked speculation that this year's slump may be abating as sales of personal computers rise.

"There's more to it than just a seasonal upturn," said Bill McClellan, president of IC Insights Inc., a semiconductor-market research firm. "If the global economy doesn't

or the worst is behind us."

Intel, the world's biggest maker of microprocessors, rose 3 7/16 to 93.76, and Micron gained 2 2/4 to 43 1/16, a 52-week high. Applied Materials, which makes equipment used by chipmakers, rose 1 13/16 to 34 9/16, and Dell Computer rose 9/16 to 38 3/4.

Cisco Systems, the world's top maker of computer-networking equipment, rose 1 1/4 to 64 7/8 on expectations for the company to report strong first-quarter earnings.

Among other active issues, Corporate Express fell 3 15/16 to 7 7/16, the office-products supplier said it expected third-quarter earnings to be below analysts' estimates because of poor performance in some of its units.

American Coin Merchandising fell 6 to 10 1/4. The owner of coin-operated machines that dispense toys and other items said it expected third-quarter results to fall below second-quarter earnings.

Monsanto fell 4 to 38 7/16. Its Seairle drug unit said it had scaled back a study of its clot-preventing heart drug after seeing a greater-than-expected number of deaths in one group of patients receiving the drug.

Duri Pharmaceuticals lost 3 to 9 9/16. The company said U.S. regulators had doubts about its next-generation asthma inhaler and would not approve the product at this time.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

## PepsiCo Outlines Management Changes

Reuters

**PURCHASE**, New York — PepsiCo Inc., the long-time runner-up to Coca-Cola Co. in the cola wars, on Wednesday announced a sweeping management restructuring in its North American domestic business in a move to focus its marketing strategies.

The food and beverage giant, which announced plans in September to split its bottling operations from its beverage business, said it

was combining its current customer development and franchise market development teams into one unified group.

No jobs are expected to be lost as a result of the restructuring.

Philip Marceau, who took the helm at Pepsi 11 months ago as president and chief executive, said that Jim Nolan would lead the unified research and marketing group as vice president of sales and marketing development.

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## 3 P.M. SNAPSHOT

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or the worst is behind us."

Intel, the world's biggest maker of microprocessors, rose 3 7/16 to 93.76, and Micron gained 2 2/4 to 43 1/16, a 52-week high. Applied Materials, which makes equipment used by chipmakers, rose 1 13/16 to 34 9/16, and Dell Computer rose 9/16 to 38 3/4.

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Among other active issues, Corporate Express fell 3 15/16 to 7 7/16; the office-products supplier said it expected third-quarter earnings to be below analysts' estimates because of poor performance in some of its units.

American Coin Merchandising fell 6 to 10 1/4. The owner of coin-operated machines that dispense toys and other items said it expected third-quarter results to fall below second-quarter earnings.

Monsanto fell 4 to 38 7/16. Its Seairle drug unit said it had scaled back a study of its clot-preventing heart drug after seeing a greater-than-expected number of deaths in one group of patients receiving the drug.

Duri Pharmaceuticals lost 3 to 9 9/16. The company said U.S. regulators had doubts about its next-generation asthma inhaler and would not approve the product at this time.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

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No jobs are expected to be lost as a result of the restructuring.

Philip Marceau, who took the helm at Pepsi 11 months ago as president and chief executive, said that Jim Nolan would lead the unified research and marketing group as vice president of sales and marketing development.

Technology issues led the stock market gains, with Intel, Micron Technology and other semiconductor

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(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

## EUROPE

## Moscow Sets Condition That Stalls Talks With Creditors

**Bloomberg News**  
MOSCOW — Russia's talks with international banks on restructuring debt on which the country has defaulted are dragging on because Russia wants the agreement to include commercial banks' obligations to settle currency contracts, a Russian official said Wednesday.

Russia defaulted on 281 billion rubles (\$17.6 billion) in Treasury bills and bonds Aug. 17 and is negotiating a plan to replace the securities with longer-term dollar-denominated bonds. Talks with foreign creditors, who hold about a third of the bonds, have extended into a sixth week.

An agreement with foreign creditors is central to Russia's hopes of receiving additional international financing. Without outside aid, the government would be forced to print money to cover its spending, which would fuel inflation.

One of the main sticking points is Russia's demand to include commercial banks' currency forward contracts, or obligations to deliver dollars for rubles, totaling about \$10 billion, in any agreement. Moscow made the demand in hope of rescuing some failing banks.

"If foreign creditors don't solve this problem for us, and negotiations drag on, we can't solve our problems within Russia," said Oleg Vyugin, deputy finance minister, in comments carried on NTV television. "Everything is hanging on a thread."

First Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Maslyukov said the government may have to reschedule some of its foreign debt to ease pressure on its budget. Russia has \$17.5 billion in foreign debt payments due next year and \$3.5 billion due this year, and this is too heavy a burden for the budget, Mr. Maslyukov said.

The ruble forward contracts, which often were packaged and sold to foreign investors along with ruble-denominated government bonds, have already triggered legal action against Russian banks by Deutsche Bank AG and Lehman Brothers Holding Inc.

The central bank imposed a moratorium on settlement of forward contracts and other derivatives between Russian banks until Jan. 1.

In the talks with foreign creditors, the two sides agree that Russia would offer longer-term dollar-denominated bonds to replace the ruble-denominated Treasury debt, though they remain far apart on most details.

The International Monetary Fund this week rejected the government's economic plan, which it presented Saturday, to increase regulation of the economy, give cheap loans to industry and print money to pay wages. The IMF said it would not renew financing until the government proposed a "realistic" 1999 budget. Russia has said it will print at least 12 billion rubles before year-end to pay back wages.

## Gazprom Stake for Sale

**Bloomberg News**

Russia said it had put on sale 2.5

percent of Gazprom,

the country's

natural-gas monopoly

and its

biggest company,

at a starting price

of \$651 million to try to raise money to trim its budget deficit.

President Boris Yeltsin this week

allowed the government to split a 5

percent stake in the company into

smaller chunks to try to attract in-

vestors who have been reluctant to

risk taking such a large stake.

Igor Shchyogolev,

a government

spokesman, said Moscow had not

yet set a date for the sale. He said the

starting price, set in dollars, would

be paid in rubles at the market rate on

the sale date.

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NYSE

**Wednesday's 3 P.M.**  
The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day

The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere

The Associated Press

## **MON: Small Design**

EXHIBIT  
**PART**  
**VIII**

# FOR EL AND ITS A

# Electrical systems Component Selection

11 November 1944

**Continued on Page 25**

## Thailand to Request Consumer Price Cuts

Bloomberg News

RANGKOK — Thailand, which recently declared inflation under control, said Wednesday it would ask producers and sellers of 18 groups of consumer goods to cut prices to reflect recent gains by the baht.

Cement, shampoo, rice cookers, detergents and insecticides are among the goods targeted, said Deputy Commerce Minister Paritorn Kaewphibong, who added that talks have been held with some producers, who were receptive to price cuts.

The government will only ask for cooperation, not impose specific price targets, he said.

The baht has gained nearly 10 percent against the dollar over the past six weeks and recently traded at a 13-month high of 37 baht per dollar. That has given a windfall to manufacturers that use imported materials, the deputy minister said. As the baht gains, imported goods become cheaper in local currency terms.

The dollar closed in Bangkok on Wednesday at 36.64 baht.

The request comes in the same week that the Commerce Ministry lowered its inflation forecast for the year. The revision was triggered by a report that consumer prices fell for a second month in October as a stronger baht cut prices on imported goods such as oil and grain.

The Commerce Ministry this week said it expected inflation to average 8.1 percent to 8.2 percent this year, compared with a forecast of 9.2 percent made jointly with the International Monetary Fund in August.

Chamlongpol Sonakul, governor of the central bank, said Wednesday that inflation in December

should be 4 percent "or lower."

Keeping prices under control is crucial to Thailand's export competitiveness as well as containing social problems.

The consumer price index in October fell 0.2 percent from September, matching the previous month's decline. The August decline marked Thailand's first deflation since December 1994. The year-on-year rate in October was 5.9 percent.

Since Thailand devalued its currency in July 1997, the government has hovered over producers and retailers. An unofficial price-increase limit of 20 percent was ordered on 52 items about a year ago, although the baht weakened by as much as half against the dollar at one point in January. That squeezed profit margins of many manufacturers.



**MICROPHONE MELEE** — Paul Chiu, Taiwan's finance minister, being swamped Wednesday by reporters asking if the government would help companies affected by share-settlement defaults that caused the stock market to tumble.

## Bridgestone Revs Up Formula 1 Campaign

Bloomberg News

TOKYO — When Mikko Häkkinen flashed across the finish line on Sunday to win the Formula One driving crown, a deafening cheer went up in the Bridgestone Corp. garage behind pit row.

Bridgestone, competing with Michelin SCA and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. for the title of world's biggest tiremaker, supplied the tires for Mr. Häkkinen's silver and black McLaren-Mercedes race car. Mr. Häkkinen and Bridgestone clinched the championship after a Goodyear tire on Michael Schumacher's red Ferrari blew out just over half way through.

The maker of Bridgestone and Firestone tires is leading a surge of Japanese companies into Formula One racing. Honda Motor Co. hopes to take advantage of the sport's popularity in Europe to sell more cars there.

Much of Bridgestone's 10 billion-yen (\$86.7 million) annual investment in racing is directed at Formula One. The reason for the investment is that Bridgestone, which has 20 percent of the tire market in Asia, Latin America and the United States, lags behind in Europe with just 11 percent. It is hoping Formula One will help it catch up.

Bridgestone and Honda are entering Formula One as Goodyear and the Tyrrell racing team bow out after more than three decades of supplying tires and cars.

Honda, Japan's third-largest automaker, said it would enter an F-1 car as early as 2000 and Toyota Corp., the biggest, said it was considering following suit.

## LTCB Gets New Life as State Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., dragged down to virtual collapse by bad loans, embarked on a new life Wednesday as a nationalized bank.

Takashi Anzai, 57, an executive director from the Bank of Japan, and his management team now must clean out the bad loans and prepare the bank for a new buyer. They will also investigate whether former executives should be punished for bringing the bank to its knees.

Japan's 10th-largest lender, the bank was taken over by the government last month under a 60 trillion-yen (\$520 billion) bailout package. The same day it got a 3 trillion-yen emergency loan through Deposit Insurance Corp., the semipublic corporation that distributes money to failed banks.

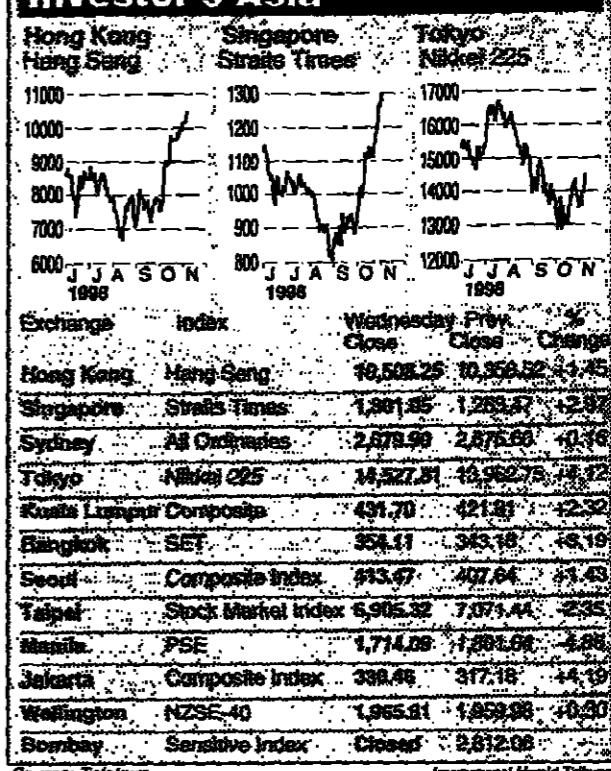
Mr. Anzai said the bank was likely to need more public funds before it was ready to be sold.

"Some of those who lent to us will want their money returned, so it's inevitable that the amount we borrow from the Deposit Insurance Corp. will increase," Mr. Anzai said. "But we hope to lay out our direction as clearly as possible to win back confidence and the ability to raise money on our own."

He said the bank's depositors "should rather be relieved," given the state's promise to protect the bank's assets and take over loans to healthy borrowers. The actions of LTCB's previous managers will come under scrutiny, he said.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

## Investor's Asia



Source: Telkurs

International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

• Guangzhou Investment Co., a mainland-backed holding company, is raising 556 million Hong Kong dollars (\$74.7 million) by selling 643 million new shares at 91 cents each on the Hong Kong stock market. The company is using the proceeds to buy a cement plant in China and to invest in a housing project in Guangzhou, and for working capital.

• Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Co. has applied to become part of Japan's postal savings network of 24,000 automated-teller machines. The broker, which would be the first foreign-owned securities company to join the network, has not decided yet whether it will install ATMs at its 33 sales branches.

• Citizen Watch Co.'s first-half earnings slumped 27 percent, to 2.49 billion yen (\$215.9 million) as its rival Seiko Corp. drove down industry prices of components and watches. Sales rose 1 percent, to 102.07 billion yen.

• San Miguel Corp., the Philippines' largest brewer, confirmed for the first time that it plans to sell its 22 percent stake in Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd. But San Miguel plans to wait until shares in the Australian firm recover.

Bloomberg

## FASHION: Small Designers Fall Victim to Tough Economic Conditions as the Big Names Dominate

Continued from Page 15

sales clerks' salaries. To increase their influence over retailers, Donna Karan, Tommy Hilfiger and Ralph Lauren have expanded into lower-priced lines.

Discount chains have added to the competitive environment by introducing their own designer products. As a result, small designers, especially those that link couture to mainstream fashion in a product known as a bridge line, are under intense pressure to justify their existence.

"The apparel industry is a microcosm of the big picture" of the

economy, said Bud Konheim, chief executive of Nicole Miller, a company once synonymous with a "must-have" little black dress. "It's survival of the fittest, and it offers tremendous opportunities for those who know how to survive."

The \$85 billion women's apparel market has been relatively flat, with revenue growing just 12 percent in the past five years, according to *Tactical Retail Monitor*, an industry newsletter.

For many fashion companies, that means the only way to gain market share has been to grab it from other companies, and the stiff competition has caused designers to cut prices

this year by about 30 percent, retail analysts and executives said.

Even large publicly held fashion companies have not been immune, and their share prices have suffered this year. While some companies have increased their presence in stores and have seen gains — often, however, through lower prices — investors have been resolutely downbeat about the prospects for consumer spending on fashion.

Shares of Donna Karan, for example, are down more than 41 percent this year; they fell Tuesday after the company reported third-quarter earnings that were below Wall Street estimates and warned that it would

only break even for the year. In late trading Wednesday, the shares were at \$7.75, up 81.25 cents.

Other apparel and fashion stocks have been weak. Liz Claiborne is down almost 25 percent for the year, and Jones Apparel is off 13 percent. Paring slightly better is Polo Ralph Lauren, down about 9 percent, while Tommy Hilfiger is ahead of the pack, with its stock up about 32 percent this year.

But there are smaller, independent design companies that have thrived lately, in many cases by re-thinking the way they do business to compete in leaner times.

Companies such as Nicole Miller

and Tahari Ltd. are streamlining inventories and speeding production to respond more quickly to changing tastes and to eliminate the need to cut prices to sell slow-moving products.

Others, such as the women's-suit maker Kasper ASL Ltd., are scrapping to consolidate as a way to gain influence among retailers and broaden their product lines.

Other companies such as BCBG Max Azria and Garfield & Marks are trying to wrest themselves from the control of the department-store giants by showcasing their fashions in small specialty shops or in their own retail stores. This frees them from the pressures of slashing prices to compete.

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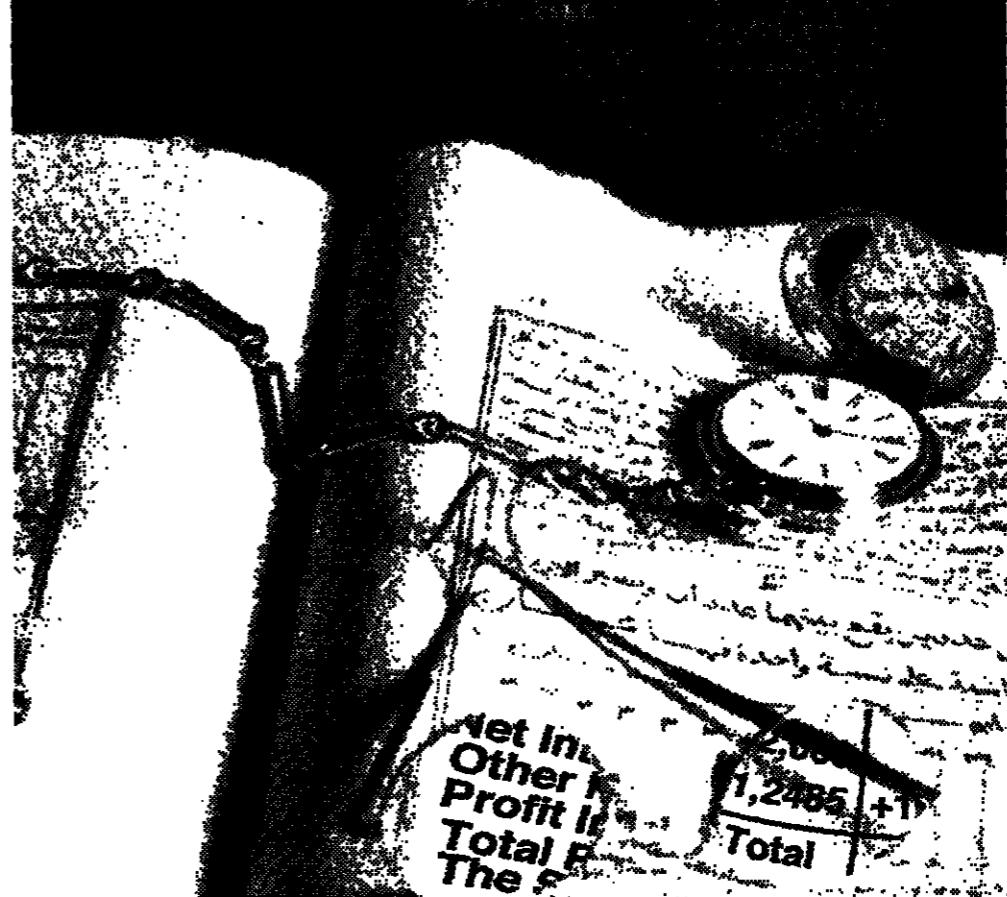
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## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SOLUTIONS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Whether the issue is climate change — currently under discussion at the COP 4 conference in Buenos Aires — technology cooperation or other key concerns, it is clear that global progress on the environment can only be achieved by partnerships between all stakeholders in all regions of the world. Foreign direct investment as a proportion of capital flow into developing countries increased from 33 percent in 1991 to 75 percent in 1996, reflecting the importance of the private sector as a partner in these initiatives.



### UNLIKELY LINK-UPS PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

Public/private partnerships drive progress.

It made for unlikely bedfellows, back in 1996, when the World Wide Fund for Nature got together with the giant frozen-fish supplier Unilever to create the Marine Stewardship Council. The council's aim is to reach worldwide agreement about sustainable fishing methods. Unilever has set itself the target of offering only fish products that originate from a MSC-certified source by the year 2005. The WWF is doing all it can to help the company meet that goal.

Public-private partnerships like the one between the WWF and Unilever are becoming more commonplace these days as governments, institutions, environmental groups, industry associations and companies join forces to ensure sustainable development. Preserving fisheries is a sustainability concern that neither NGOs nor industry can afford to ignore.

Eventually, says Martin Hillier, European communications manager for the WWF, all fish producers will have to come on board, but pioneers like Unilever need to first create a market to show more hesitant producers that initiatives like the MSC really work.

"We are a company that makes large-scale use of natural resources," says Morris Tabakblat, chairman of Unilever. "Given our task in society, this is a legitimate use, but it also imposes on us the obligation to seek sustainability."

#### Sustainable forests

Like-minded companies are supporting other public-private partnerships, among them the do-it-yourself retailer B&Q, which favors the sale of wood certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. B&Q leads a buyers group representing 25 percent of the British market.

European demand is so strong that forest-product companies in countries like Bolivia are seeking certification to ensure that they are not shut out of world markets.

In a related effort, World Bank Chairman James D. Wolfensohn has formed an ad hoc forum on forests to forge a working partnership between the bank, international forest industries, and environmental and social development organizations.

Since 1995, Sustainable Project Management, a spin-off from the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, working with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has placed private-public partnerships at the core of its efforts to improve water, waste and energy services in the cities of the developing world.

These partnerships allow cities to benefit from the private sector's capital, technology and management skills.

Another program, the United Nations Environment Program Industry and Environment (UNEP-IE) Industry Outreach undertakes joint projects and networking with other UN organizations, the International Chamber of Commerce, the WBCSD and other NGOs as well as more than 65 industry associations worldwide.

"We work with industry associations so that they can raise the awareness of their members and to help provide them with solutions," says Jacqueline Aloisi Delaert, director of UNEP-IE. "We push prevention rather than cure-and-restore because we think it makes good business sense. Industry is a key actor, and you cannot resolve these issues without involving key actors."

The World Conservation Union is about to announce its first Business Advisory Panel. A group of private-sector representatives including British Petroleum, Monsanto, Volkswagen and Vivendi was appointed in 1996 to make recommendations about how to engage the private sector in IUCN work.

Javed Ahmad, director of communications at the IUCN, says that it was "quite a breakthrough" for an organization with as diverse a membership as the World Conservation Union to declare at its 1996 World Congress that private sector partnerships should be pursued.

"While some of our member organizations took the approach that there was no avoiding the decision to engage with the private sector, others said they were acting not because they were forced to, but because they wanted to. They felt the IUCN had a lot to contribute to the ongoing sustainability discussion," says Mr. Ahmad.

The goal of the Business Advisory Panel is to develop five different perspectives on what the IUCN can bring to the corporate sector, outlining how companies can use the organization's expertise as a basis for decision-making, investments and achieving other business goals.

A.B.

## MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE CRUCIAL ELEMENT IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

*Sustainable development is only achievable when all sectors of society participate.*

In the business world, environmental performance is increasingly seen as a competitive and strategic issue for companies. As a result, growing numbers of companies are recognizing the value of strategic alliances with stakeholders who have traditionally been on different sides of the table when it comes to the environment.

Governments, industry associations, business groups, academics and scientists, local communities and international nongovernmental organizations are all forging partnerships with industry to further the cause of sustainable development. Such alliances between organizations with a wide range of experience and expertise promise to offer high payoffs for all the partners — and for the global environment itself.

This march toward finding global environmental solutions through public-private partnerships has become a necessity in the six years since the Rio de Janeiro World Summit on Environment and Development, and particularly following the commitment of industrialized nations in Kyoto last year to binding carbon dioxide reductions.

Industry has made extensive progress in addressing the sustainable development agenda. Voluntary codes of conduct, the launch of en-

vironmental management systems and a business-driven technology revolution to introduce environmentally sound technologies represent just some of the advances that have been made.

**Finding common ground** There has been a growing awareness that it is no longer sufficient for business to talk only to business. The only way to find common ground with all sectors of society is through dialogue and partnerships.

"If we look at society as a whole, there has been a very clear shift from the situation in Rio when the world was being described as bipolar, made up of government and nongovernment, to a bipolar world which represents government, business and civil society," says Björn Stigson, president of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. "This change reflects a recognition of the importance of business as one of the contributors to sustainable development. Today, these three poles must interact on sustainable development issues because no one entity can implement a solution on its own. We see that if we want good, lasting solutions, we have to create partnerships and initiate multi-stakeholder dialogues."

In the late 1990s, according to John Elkington of the British environmental con-

sultancy group Sustainability Ltd. "We are seeing the dawn of a new era in the relations between business and environmental non-government organizations (ENGOs)." A survey by Sustainability Ltd. of more than 60 ENGOs and companies worldwide, asking them to assess the elements of a successful partnership, showed "a surprising degree of convergence," Mr. Elkington reported last year in Tomorrow Magazine.

About 85 percent of the survey's respondents said that partnerships will increase over the next five years and that ENGOs should get involved in more company partnerships. While some confrontation is expected, a dramatic shift has clearly taken place that favors shared responsibility among once-unlikely partners.

**Triple bottom line** As the environmental agenda broadens to incorporate sustainable development, with its "triple bottom line" (economic prosperity, environmental quality and social equity), environmental groups are realizing the key role that business can — and must — play in creating workable solutions.

At the same time, growing numbers of businesses are seeking to move beyond confrontation to forge more productive relationships with environmental organizations.

From the company perspective, the drivers of what Mr. Elkington refers to as "strange alliances" include the recognition of market pressure, the ENGOs' credibility with the public, the need for external challenge, cross-fertilization of thinking, greater efficiency in resource allocation, a desire to head off negative public confrontations and a desire to engage stakeholders.

On the plus side for environmental groups is a disenchantment with governments' ability to provide solutions, the prospect of improving financial and technical resources, and acknowledgment that environmental groups can gain access to supply chains and greater leverage.

**Among the environmental organizations driving this trend are the IUCN (World Conservation Union) and the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature).**

"Partnerships between NGOs and the business sector is one of the main ways forward to solve environmental problems," says Martin Hillier, European communications manager with the WWF. "For a long time, NGOs saw the business world as a compact and rather adverse group, and this has

### "GREENING" THE SUPPLY CHAIN

While more companies are recognizing the need to adopt environmentally friendly policies, it is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a need to look at the entire supply chain throughout a particular industry. Corporations such as IBM and Apple Computers in the United States; Daimler-Benz and Siemens in Germany; Shell UK Exploration and Production, Rover and Jaguar in Britain; Toyota, NEC, Nissan and Canon in Japan are just a few of the multinationals that now require their suppliers to adopt an environmental management system that meets international standards.

Glaxo Wellcome, the pharmaceuticals and chemicals producer, has become a patron member of the Business Environment Agency in Britain. "We have helped to set up a project, ADAPT, to green the supply chain, which is based on self-assessments," comments Nancy Pekarek, communications manager in London. "We are encouraging our suppliers to meet environmental management and performance standards."

The Geneva-based World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) has set up a Working Group to look specifically at the electronics industry. Future scenarios will be examined for sustainability and will involve manufacturers, suppliers and customers. The industry's markets, projected customer needs and government regulations will also be reviewed in order to devise innovative strategies for the future. The goal is to provide a benchmark that can help companies compare their performance and implement actions for sustainability that can also become competitive tools in business. P.A.S.

turned out not to be the case. Many businesses are recognizing a new market development, a shift toward more environmentally friendly products and processes. After all, business wants to be sustainable; it's an economic necessity. They recognize that legislation on environmental issues is inevitable, so they want to be prepared. They turn to an organization like ours that has a track record of influencing legislation so that we can come up with proposals that all parties can find acceptable."

The WBCSD's Mr. Stigson acknowledges that addressing complex environmental issues in partnership with other players, who may have competing agendas, requires a high degree of compromise. Resolution may not come quickly or easily.

"But the time you may lose in the process of coming to solutions," he says, "you often gain by speeding up implementation. It is a learning process, which depends on building trust. Yet this is the only reasonable way forward for we want to achieve results."

Amy Brown

## ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING: TOWARD A UNIVERSAL STANDARD

Reporting on environmental compliance and voluntary initiatives is becoming both more complex and more international.

While many governments impose their own regulations, business is increasingly recognizing the importance of standards that can be compared across economic sectors and across borders. This trend is also supported by many other groups, such as local communities, environmental concerns, third-party verifiers, and accountants' and investors' organizations that need quantifiable procedures and a uniform methodology to measure results.

At present, there are a host of standards for environmental management systems. The International Standard Organization's ISO 14000 series provides specifications, guidance and advice on a wide range of environmental issues, including labeling, documentation, auditing and reviews.

Other organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Program, the Washington-based World Resources Institute and the Boston-based Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies are also in the process of drawing up or refining methodologies that can be universally applied.

At the European level, the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is now mandatory for all member states of the European Union, but individual company adherence varies from country to country. Other international standards have been initiated or proposed by organizations such as the European Chemical Industry Council; the government of Denmark (through its "Green Accounts" program); the German Association for Environmental Management in Banks, Savings Banks and Insurance Companies; and the Swiss Bankers Association.

**Best practices** At the same time, a number of consulting firms have received accreditation to monitor and verify adherence to ISO or EMAS standards. These include concerns such as Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance and Environmental Management Services International in Britain, whose clients include multinationals such as IBM, Volvo, Matsushita, Lucent Technologies, Kobe Steel and British Gas.

Coordinating their work and creating "benchmarks" for

**Companies need tools to quantify their environmental performance and to collect comprehensive environmental data on their products and processes.**

Working with other organizations and programs, such as Ceres' Global Reporting Initiative and UNEP's Insurance Initiative, the group has already defined key words and terminology and drawn up principles for "metrics" — the measurement of indicators relating to environmental performance, human health and the quality of life. It is now working on ways to specify indicators that can be universally measured by all businesses and that will be valid for all economic sectors.

The aim is to overcome the deficiencies in current standards regarding the reporting of environmental data.

As Mr. Lehni explains: "While effects such as global warming, ozone depletion and photo-smog are well accepted environmental issues, others, such as human toxicity, are less clearly described or defined differently in different countries."

Providing harmonized reporting practices and standards with measurements and indicators that are accepted throughout an industry can help companies monitor their performance over time in line with set targets.

Pamela Ann Smith

## VOLUNTARY MEASURES AND FLEXIBILITY

*The flexibility mechanisms included in the Kyoto Protocol create partnership opportunities.*

**D**anish industry and utility leaders couldn't have been happier. After years of trying to convince various politicians to allow them to invest in environmental improvement projects in the nearby Baltics and Eastern Europe in return for emissions credit at home, the Kyoto Protocol spelled out their idea exactly.

"It was as though they read our minds," says one pleased manager at the Eslan utility. "Now all we need to do is get the government to agree."

Part of what the protocol outlined are so-called flexibility mechanisms — joint implementation and the clean development mechanism. The idea is relatively simple. Developed countries are permitted to finance emission cleanup projects in developing countries, where costs are lower and emissions are greater, in return for credit against their emissions at home.

But while the concept may be simple, much remains to be worked out. The Kyoto Protocol doesn't spell out how emissions credits will be computed, and organizations like the International Academy of the Environment worry that traditional economic models will prove expensive, vague and time-consuming, leading countries and companies to abandon the program.

Norway, which has greenhouse gas emissions that are among the highest in

Europe because of its oil and gas industry, was among the first to try joint implementation, with a \$3.4-million program in Costa Rica that began in 1997. A consortium including Kvaerner Energy AS, ABB Kraft AS (subsidiaries of the multinationals Kvaerner and ABB), construction company Ege-Henningsen Anlegg AS and the Norwegian government plan to reforest or conserve 4,000 hectares in the Virilla river basin. By doing so, the group hopes to eliminate 230,842 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions over a 25-year period.

The project, being carried out in conjunction with the Costa Rican National Power and Light Company, also aims to improve the efficiency of hydropower plants in the area.

"We believe this project is a good example of what the Kyoto Protocol means," says Gérard Sjöberg, an undersecretary at the Royal Norwegian Foreign Ministry. "The reduction can be verified, and we think it can serve as a model."

Another way to try to clean up the environment is through emissions trading, which gives a country permits to emit a certain number of tons of a pollutant, such as carbon dioxide. Permit-holders can choose to keep the permits and pollute, or they can lower their emissions levels and sell the permits.

Because the permits are worth money to their owners, the theory goes, permit holders will have an incentive to reduce emissions and sell the permits.

The Kyoto Protocol sees emissions trading as a supplement to each country's domestic emission reduction requirements. But it doesn't really spell out what "supplementary" means, and critics worry that emissions trading will allow industry and even countries to evade responsibility by buying their way out of emissions reduction.

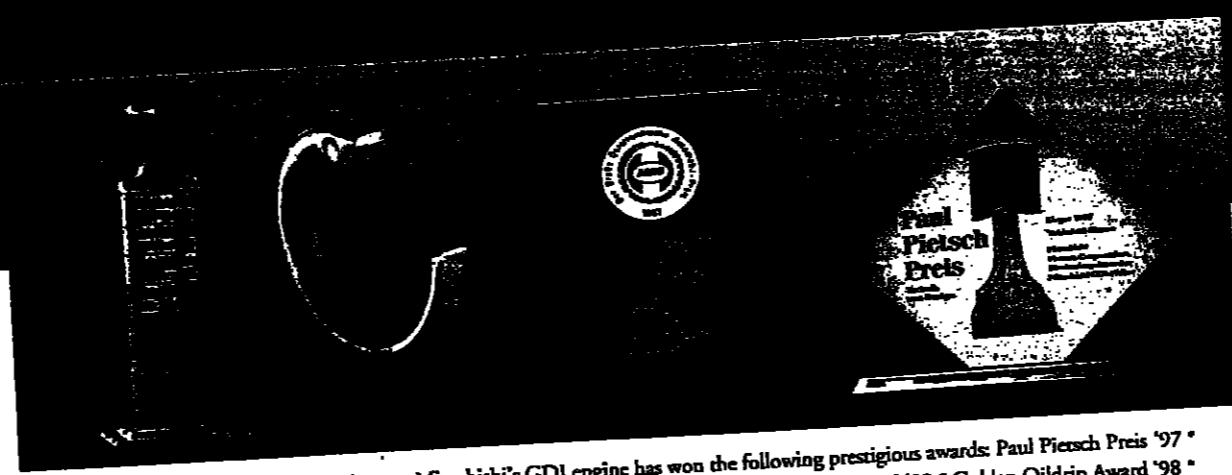
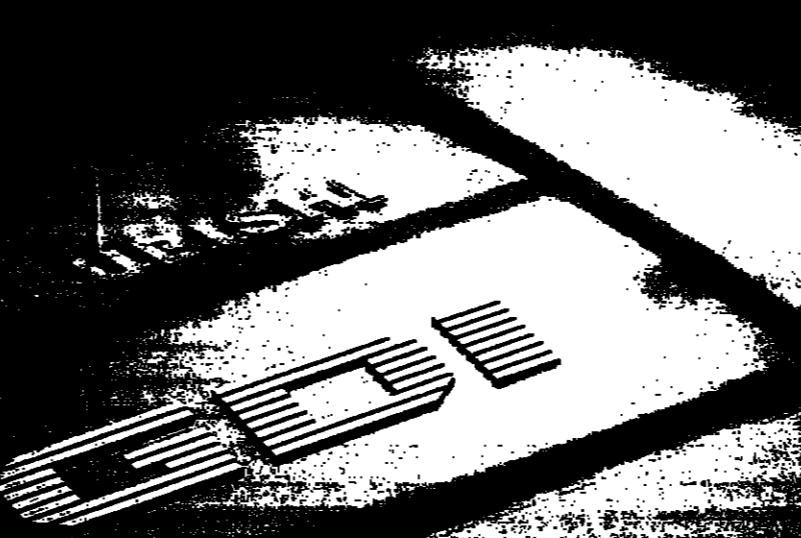
Barbara Ripple, a policy analyst who evaluated emissions trading for Consumer Alert, a Washington-based nonprofit consumer organization, argues that the system will likely mean increased energy costs. Nonetheless, the trading system is already attracting financial players, a sure sign that it is expected to be lucrative, if not environmentally friendly.

Swedish financial company OM, which recently bought the Stockholm Stock Exchange, has just announced that it is starting an "environmental exchange," which will eventually include trading in emissions permits. The exchange will be run in conjunction with Scotland's Environment Exchange. Per-omas Carlsson, president of OM New Markets, is confident such trading will do its share to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Ariane Sains

**"SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SOLUTIONS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS"**  
was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department  
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PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Maher

# Mitsubishi Motors have won many awards for innovation. But the real winner is the Earth.



Since its inception just 12 months ago, Mitsubishi's GDI engine has won the following prestigious awards: Paul Pietsch Preis '97 • European Auto 1 Innovation Award • Technology of the Year Award '98 • Auto Trophy Award '98 • Golden Oldie Award '98 • The Environment Award '98 • 1998 Car of the Year Award for Environmental Protection • Price of Honor '98 • Smartest Technical Innovation '97.

Mitsubishi's Gasoline Direct Injection (GDI) engine has taken more than thirty years to develop. Transforming what was described as "the engineer's dream" into a mass production reality is an achievement of which Mitsubishi are justifiably proud. And not just because they've collected many prestigious awards.

*Less Fuel Consumption* *More Power* *Less CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions*

In the race to develop an engine which is as good to drive as it is for the environment, Mitsubishi's GDI has

opinion shared by journalists, academics, motor manufacturers but more importantly, drivers around the world. Because although GDI may be the engine of tomorrow you can actually drive it today. Hundreds of thousands of people already are.

And as it's being fitted in other manufacturers' makes and models, the benefits aren't restricted to Mitsubishi cars, the motor industry or even drivers - they're global. GDI takes you further.

It's the little things that make Mitsubishi great.



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SPONSORED SECTION

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SOLUTIONS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

### ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY INITIATIVE

*In Japan, business and government work together.*

Under the historic Kyoto Protocol reached last December, the European Union agreed to reduce its greenhouse-gas emissions by 8 percent, compared with the 1990 level. The United States agreed to a 7 percent cut and Japan, 6 percent. But don't tell Japan's captains of industry that their country got off easy.

"Six percent is going to be tough for us," says Hajime Ohta, executive counselor of Keidanren, the influential Federation of Economic Organizations. "We joke that if the base year were 1973 or '74 instead of '90, it'd be much better. In other words, our effort has already been made."

True, the "oil shocks" of the '70s did inspire Japanese industry, especially automakers, to make impressive gains in fuel efficiency.

What is Japan doing today to fight global warming and meet its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol?

"We enacted a new law this year to prevent global warming by domestic countermeasures," says Takeshi Sekiya of the Environment Agency's Global Department. "Under this law, the government requests industries to develop a plan to reduce their greenhouse-gas emissions. It's not an obligation, but industries are strongly encouraged to do so."

The Transport Ministry, meanwhile, has been exploring its options, according to Shunji Nakagawa of the ministry's Division of Environment and Ocean Development. "Our basic idea is to make auto engines about 20 percent to 25 percent more fuel-efficient by the year 2010," which is roughly the deadline for meeting the protocol's obligations, he says.

"We're also trying to get the [ministry's policy-making] council to consider different taxation of autos. We want to change the current rate of tax, based on the type of car, to provide an incentive [for owning fuel-efficient vehicles]. We'll have an answer next March or April."

#### Innovative technology

Automakers, for their part, aren't just sitting around waiting for the government to call. Mitsubishi Motors is busy promoting its innovative Gasoline Direct Injection engine, which lowers emissions of carbon dioxide by 30 percent to 35 percent, compared with conventional engines. The GDI system features an engine in which gasoline is directly injected into the cylinder, as in a diesel engine.

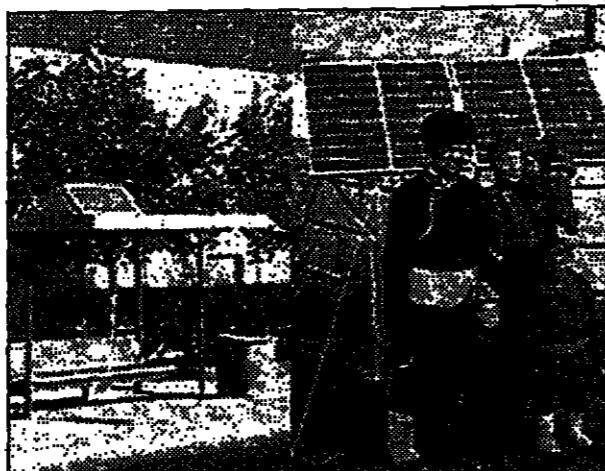
Fumio Nishizaki, manager of Mitsubishi Motors' external and government affairs dept., says GDI engines are now being supplied for cars made at the company's joint-venture with Volvo in the Netherlands.

"We're also talking with Hyundai in South Korea for technological transfer of the engine," Mr. Nishizaki adds.

Toyota, meanwhile, is marketing what it calls the world's first and only mass-produced hybrid vehicle, named Prius. The vehicle, powered by gasoline and electricity, achieves a 50 percent cut in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, compared with conventional vehicles. Toyota is also developing smog-eating trees, based on the principle that some trees absorb more carbon dioxide than others.

Companies in other industries are also producing a variety of environmentally friendly products.

Kyocera, the maker of



Japan is a major source of environmentally friendly products.

Keidanren's Hajime Ohta, however, disagrees.

"Japanese industry has already achieved the world's highest level of energy efficiency," he says. "Now we need to go even further" to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

At this week's conference on climate change in Buenos Aires, delegates are addressing the issue of emissions trading, whereby one nation buys the right to emit greenhouse gases from another. This issue seems to be of particular importance to Japan, which has already sounded out Russia on emissions trading.

Greg Weigand

Another electronics company, Pioneer, has seen its ambitious environmental plan rewarded. It recently received the environmental management ISO-14001 certification for three of its facilities — the Tokorozawa Plant and Pioneer Video Co., both in Japan, and Pioneer Electronics Manufacturing N.V. in Belgium.

Despite these and other efforts, some environmental groups are unimpressed with the state of environmentalism in Japan.

"Japanese consumers are paying increasing lip service to environmental concerns, [but] it does seem to be little more than lip service," says Patrick Alley, director of London-based Global Witness.

According to Innovent Group In-

### APPLYING MARKET-BASED INSTRUMENTS

*The Prototype Carbon Fund is designed to reduce emissions and encourage "green" technology.*

As part of its Global Carbon Initiative, the World Bank hopes to launch a Prototype Carbon Fund, which would obtain funds from industrialized countries and the private sector and invest them in emission reductions for economies in transition and for developing countries. This would allow an OECD country to invest in the de-pollution of an enterprise in a developing country and thus obtain emission credits. Starting with a portfolio of \$2 million, the World Bank is proposing to provide emission reduction units to OECD countries and guarantee a fair price between buyers and sellers. Four countries — Switzerland, Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands — and several multinationals, including Holland's British Petroleum, Chevron Corp. and Standard Oil, have agreed to participate in this fund, which could be launched by the end of this year. Partners in the initiative include the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

"We are very much in favor of the whole idea of flexible mechanisms such as the Prototype Carbon Fund," says Björn Stigson, president of the WBCSD. "We believe there is a need to utilize them as a policy response. However, I also believe that companies will try to address the Kyoto targets principally via internal action, through improvements of processes and products, because those actions generate benefits not only in emission reductions, but in efficiency as well."

Mitigating the effects of climate change is critical in addressing the World Bank's core objectives of poverty alleviation and sustainable development. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimates that if the level of carbon dioxide concentration in the world doubles, developing countries will be saddled with costs that amount to 5 percent to 9 percent of GDP, several times higher than industrialized countries. The fund is aimed at developing an efficient and equitable global market for project-based greenhouse gas emission reductions or carbon offsets.

"This is the first market-based instrument that will attempt to be responsive to the Kyoto Protocol," says Kenneth Newcombe, global manager of new products and partnerships

at the World Bank. "The fund will generate emissions reductions that are creditworthy against country obligations."

The fund is not involved in and will not conduct activities relating to the flexibility mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol, sometimes referred to as "emissions trading," or the trading of assigned amounts.

#### Key projects worldwide

The fund will identify 15 projects throughout the world, split roughly between developed and developing countries, using base-line technology, power-generation technology and energy-intensive activity. To participate, companies will pay \$5 million each and governments \$10 million.

There are many reasons companies will find the fund attractive for meeting Kyoto targets, says Mr. Newcombe. "A company like BP, which has voluntarily committed to reducing emissions by 10 percent below the 1990 level by 2010, will use the carbon offset fund as part of its portfolio to meet that voluntary objective," he points out. "The Danish Elkraft will invest in the fund because they fully expect the Danish government to order them to take measures to reduce emissions to meet the Kyoto targets, and to do so in Denmark would cost far more than investing in the Prototype Carbon Fund. Mitsubishi will invest in order to understand how this business works. It will learn about this market opportunity and may generate carbon offset in the countries in which it operates."

There are many additional environmental benefits to such a program, says Mr. Newcombe. "If you reduce carbon emissions, you are likely to reduce other emissions as well and end up with cleaner, greener technology. Essentially, we are talking about market transformation. By changing prices to reflect more sustainable resource use, we get the players in the market to talk about what is really meant by sustainable development, and what might be the costs and benefits. This could not take place without the support of multi-stakeholder dialogue," he adds.

### ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTING MAKES BUSINESS SENSE

*Integrating environmental goals into business plans is emerging as a competitive advantage.*

The rush by business to adopt systems of environmental management incorporating the precepts of sustainable development has set off a chicken-and-egg debate.

One fact seems undisputed: Companies that have instituted systems certified as meeting the stipulations of ISO 14001, the European Union's Eco-Audit or other internationally recognized standards, are generally more profitable than those that have not. This is borne out by the performance of the eco-efficient companies on the stock market.

Taken together, environmentally and socially responsible funds had a total volume of \$22 billion in the first half of 1998. Of that total, \$18.56 billion stemmed from 32 U.S.-based funds, more than half of which outperformed the Dow Jones Index (+14.2 percent).

The debate arises from whether

international, an investment research company specializing in finance and the environment, "A portfolio of eco-efficient companies can be expected to outperform less efficient competitors by anywhere from 230 to 240 basis points per annum."

Taken together, environmentally and socially responsible funds had a total volume of \$22 billion in the first half of 1998. Of that total, \$18.56 billion stemmed from 32 U.S.-based funds, more than half of which outperformed the Dow Jones Index (+14.2 percent).

The debate arises from whether

this high level of profitability is the product of environmental standards helping companies to avoid environmental mishaps and maximize the use of resources, or whether it is simply that better-earning companies tend to allow themselves the "frill" of eco-certification.

The Innovent Group uses environmental indicators to identify companies with superior financial performance and has found that "Eco-efficiency turns out to be an extraordinarily good proxy for and predictor of superior corporate management, which in turn generates financial out-

performance and shareholder value."

Tangible benefits include lower costs for distribution and waste management, savings in consumption of energy and materials and an improved corporate image.

More and more business leaders agree. In the DuPont Corporation's 1997 Progress Report on Safety, Health and Environment, Chief Executive Officer John A. Krol states: "By integrating environmental goals into business plans, we have made our company stronger and more competitive."

Terry Swartzberg

### WITH BY-PRODUCT SYNERGY, IT'S WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

*New ways of recycling, recovering and reusing materials are being developed to allow one industry's waste to be used as another's raw material.*

What was once regarded as waste, or low-value by-products of industrial production, is now seen as a potentially important resource. This realization is helping to create a new mechanism for protecting the environment: by-product synergy.

Powergen, the British electricity generator, is using ash released from burning coal at its power plants as a raw material to manufacture breeze blocks for the construction industry.

"Most new homes in Britain have power station ash in their walls or foundations," says a senior executive.

**Broad-based partnerships**  
The Business Council for Sustainable Development Gulf of Mexico (BCSD-GM), one of the regional partners of the Geneva-based World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) has identified other cases of by-product synergy, in the context of a project funded by a grant

from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Chapparal Steel company in Texas supplies electric arc furnace slag to another cement producer in the state, Texas Industries. Chapparal wins more value from its slag, TI wins increased cement production capacity along with a reduction in its energy needs and the environment wins because emissions of carbon dioxide are reduced.

"The conversion of waste streams and contaminated units into feedstock and products is an important element of industrial ecology," an official says. "A number of powerful technologies are available to stabilize wastes, eliminate hazards and create materials with proven commercial value."

The problem is that many corporate executives stay away from seeing these waste products as potentially useful, especially because of concerns about possible liabilities and public antipathy. Existing regulations can also hinder, rather than help, the conversion of waste into resources that can aid in the battle to reduce emissions and pollutants.

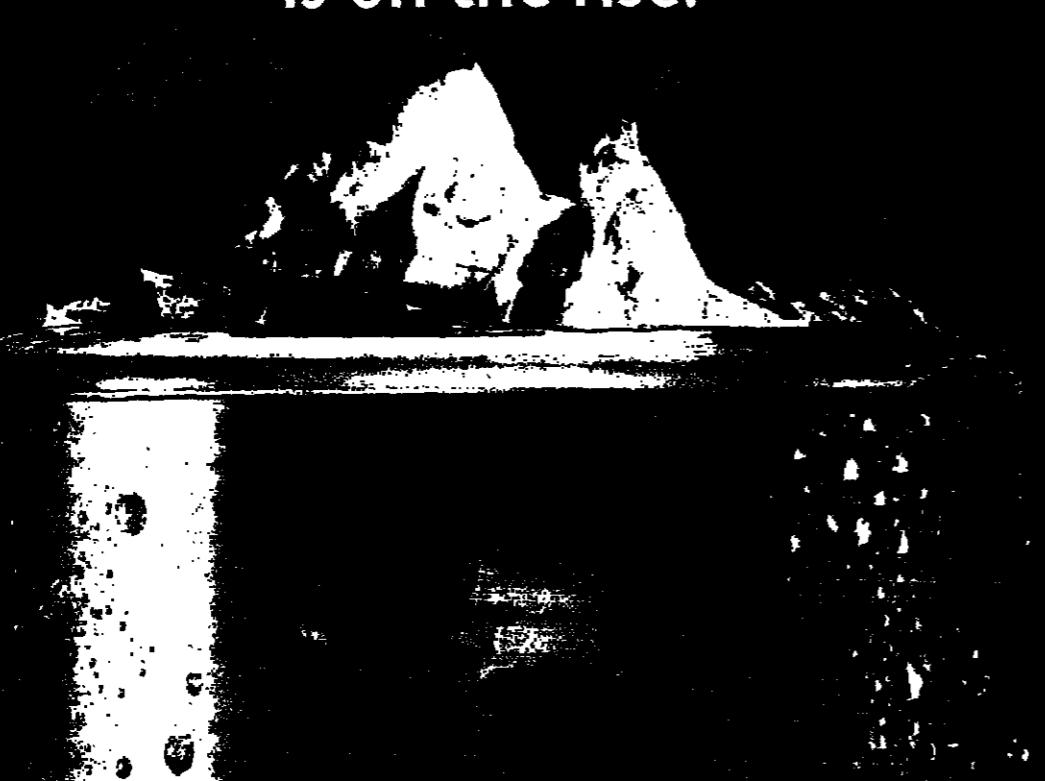
This year, the BCSD-GM has gathered 21 companies together to help set up the Tampico By-Product Synergy Project. It has already identified a possible project involving the collection, purification and marketing of carbon dioxide from companies producing significant amounts of the gas. If the studies prove this feasible, the gas will then be used by another company, Cryonitica, to supply fuel and feedstock to industrial users.

The results of these projects and studies on waste and materials are also being collected into a computerized database for discussion and analysis by "roundtable" forums involving both the public and private sectors. Member companies in both the United States and Mexico are already benefiting from a primer on the subject. The BCSD-GM has embarked on another project with Tulane University in the United States aimed at preparing an instructional module — entitled Toolbox II — on by-product synergy for use by business leaders, government officials and students. P.A.S.

#### ON-LINE RESOURCES

- [www.cec.org](http://www.cec.org) Commission for Environmental Cooperation
- [www.greenchannel.com/ies](http://www.greenchannel.com/ies) Environmental Council Home Page
- [www.enviindustry.com](http://www.enviindustry.com) Environmental Industry Web Site
- [www.europeplus.org](http://www.europeplus.org) European Partners for the Environment
- [www.gnet.org](http://www.gnet.org) Global Network of Environment and Technology
- [www.iied.ca](http://www.iied.ca) International Institute for Sustainable Development
- [www.iccwbo.org/Commissions/Environment/environmental/](http://www.iccwbo.org/Commissions/Environment/environmental/) International Chamber of Commerce Commission on Environment
- [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org) United Nations Environment Program
- [www.wbcsd.ch](http://www.wbcsd.ch) World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- [www.w3.org/ICANN/](http://www.w3.org/ICANN/) ICANN — World Conservation Union
- [www.wrl.org](http://www.wrl.org) World Resources Institute
- [www.worldwatch.org](http://www.worldwatch.org) Worldwatch Institute Online

The threat of global warming is on the rise.



So we're looking to the sun for practical solutions.

Why are the best and brightest ideas so often overlooked?

Most life on earth draws its energy from the sun, yet the potential of solar energy as a reliable power source is largely unrealized. Except by Kyocera.

While others debate the likely impact of global warming, Kyocera is developing efficient, affordable solar energy solutions that work today. Helping to reduce greenhouse gases and lessen our dependence on fossil fuels.

Back in the 1970s, when solar cell technology was still young, other companies shied away from the costly research required to create more effective cell systems. Not Kyocera. We were the first company to perfect the technology for multicrystalline cells. These efficient, less expensive cells make solar energy a more practical option for the average homeowner.

Today, Kyocera is one of the world's leading producers of solar cells. We're setting records for energy conversion efficiency! We mass-produce the largest functional solar cell. And our R&D team continues to look for new ways to convert more sunlight into more energy, more efficiently.

Our goal is to help place solar energy systems on one million rooftops by 2010. Because every solar cell that Kyocera puts into circulation helps to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and perhaps the threat of global warming.

Kyocera is working today for a better world. One in which our planet's delicate natural balance remains intact for future generations.

Kyocera holds the world record for conversion efficiency in a 7.5cm by 7.5cm multicrystalline photovoltaic cell: 17.1%.

KYOCERA



# Herald Tribune

# INTERNATIONAL

# SPORTS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1992

## WORLD ROUNDUP

## Inter Ties Spartak

**SOCCER** Inter Milan's Diego Simeone scored on a header off a free kick in the 89th minute to tie Spartak Moscow, 1-1, in a Group C Champions League match on Wednesday.

Before a record crowd of 83,000 at Luzhniki Stadium, Spartak took a 1-0 lead in the 58th minute on a shot from 10 meters by Andrei Tikhonov that went in off the post behind the Inter goalkeeper, Giannluca Pagliuca.

Ronaldo, Inter's Brazilian striker who had played in only two matches this season as he nursed tendinitis in both knees, started but was substituted for in the 66th minute. (AP)

## A Decision for UEFA

**SOCCER** European soccer's governing body, UEFA, said Wednesday that it expected to decide by Monday how to deal with an incident which caused the suspension of a UEFA Cup match between Fiorentina and Grasshoppers of Switzerland.

UEFA representatives asked the referee not to start the second half of the second-round, second-leg match Tuesday night after a Belgian off-field official was injured by the explosion of a device hurled from the stands. "We need to know the details" before deciding what action to take, a UEFA spokesman, Massimo Gonella, said.

Parma was listed as 5-1 favorite to win the UEFA Cup by the British oddsmakers Ladbrokes after advancing to the third round Tuesday with a 3-2 aggregate victory over Wisla Krakow. (AP)

## Montgomerie Top Earner

**GOLF** Colin Montgomerie, with his third place finish in the season-ending Volvo Masters, repeated as the PGA European Tour's leading money winner for the sixth consecutive season.

The 33-year-old Montgomerie finished the season with total winnings of £993,077 (\$1,645,329), followed by Darren Clarke with £902,867 and Lee Westwood with £814,387. Montgomerie and Clarke played 20 events and Westwood played 22.

Seve Ballesteros of Spain, the former Ryder Cup captain and winner of five of golf's major tournaments, managed only £58,096, playing 21 events and finishing No. 108. (AP)

## Sosa &amp; Co. Hit Tokyo

**BASEBALL** The Chicago Cubs' slugger Sammy Sosa and a team of U.S. major-league players arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday for a series of exhibition games against the best players in Japanese professional baseball.

While the games are intended to promote friendly relations between the two countries, the Cleveland Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove, who is coaching the U.S. team, issued a lighthearted warning to his Japanese opponents.

The major leaguers, he said, were ready to play hard. "We came over here to win," he said. "We're here to play baseball. That's the name of the game." (AP)

## NBA Talks Break Off

## Sour Mood Prevails as Stern Accuses Agents

*The Associated Press*

**NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION** labor talks broke off Wednesday after the two sides met for less than two hours, the shortest session since the lockout began July 1.

"We were just sitting around the table, and both of us are somewhat stymied not knowing which way to move next," the director of the players' union, Billy Hunter, said. "We just thought it might be better to go back to our respective offices and look at where we were."

The NBA, blamed the breakup on agents. He said pressure was being applied on the union leadership by agents for high-salaried players at the expense of middle-income players.

The average annual salary in the NBA is \$2.6 million.

"There's not a lot to talk about," Stern said. "We estimate that we will pay out over a billion dollars" in player salaries. "And the representatives that sat in the room with us on behalf of those 400 players seem intent to have in the billion dollars, along with the sand in the hourglass, just drip away."

Sour moods prevailed on the day after the regular season was scheduled to start, a new twist on the work stoppage that forced the league to cancel games for the first time in its history. At all previous bargaining sessions, the prin-

cipals were more amicable during their pre-meeting comments.

"There's something going on that doesn't involve us, something internally in the union," Stern said. "As I stand here today, I don't know exactly what it was, but it's clear to me what's coming. Watch the process. You'll see."

There were to have been 10 games played Tuesday night and 11 Wednesday night.

"If I had to guess the first game will be Dec. 25, because that's when NBC's money and the big chips are on the table," Kari Malone of the Utah Jazz said in a television interview, referring to the U.S. network that is a prime broadcaster of NBA games. "Stern wants players to miss two or three paychecks to start feeling the message."

At Madison Square Garden, boxes were piled high Tuesday in front of the locker where the New York Knicks' starting center, Patrick Ewing, usually sits up. Ewing is also president of the players' union.

"They have a pie, and they are fighting over how much of the pie each side gets to eat," a Madison Square Garden guide explained to a group of 16 tourists from the United States, the Netherlands, Greece, Spain and Ireland.

"They should all be disgusted with themselves," said Sophia Bogdasarian, a tourist from the Boston area.



Calgary Flames' goalkeeper Ken Wregget stopping the puck with his skate and his stick during a 5-2 victory over the Detroit Red Wings.

## Hasek Breaks Sabres Record With 157th Career Victory

*The Associated Press*

Dominik Hasek became the winningest goaltender in Buffalo Sabres history with his 157th victory, moving past Don Edwards with a 4-2 victory over the Boston Bruins.

Curtis Brown's first goal of the season proved to be the game-winner on Tuesday night in Buffalo, as the Sabres continued what, for them, is a scoring binge.

Dixon Ward, Miroslav Satan and Michael Grosek also scored for the Sabres, who were coming off a two-game sweep of Toronto in which

## NHL ROUNDUP

they scored 10 goals. Before scoring 14 goals in their last three games, the Sabres had only 14 in their first seven.

Buffalo is unbeaten in its last four games, while Boston has won just one of its last six. Steve Heimze and Hal Gill scored for Boston.

Davis 3, Rangers 1 Scott Stevens scored the first goal this season by New Jersey defenseman on a long off-side in the second period, and the host Devils ended the New York Rangers' six-game unbeaten streak.

The game was something of a homecoming as the Devils' defensemen Scott Niedermayer played his first game of the year after a contract problem and a longtime Devil, John MacLean, returned to a Rangers' uniform.

The Devils extended their unbeaten streak against New York to 11 games (7-0-4) by becoming the first team in three games to score against Mike Richter. Richter had come into the game off shutouts against Buffalo and Carolina, but he was beaten for goals by Brendan Morrison, Stevens and Jay Pandolfo, who clinched the game with 2:27 to play.

Penguins 4, Flyers 4 In Pittsburgh, Maxim Galanov scored his first two NHL goals, including the game-tying score with 5:24 left, as the Penguins rallied from a three-goal deficit to tie the Flyers. The Flyers' three-game losing streak ended, but Philadelphia is 1-4-2 since starting the season 4-0-1.

Galanov beat John Vanbiesbrouck from the same spot on both goals, firing shots from the top of the left circle.

The Flyers jumped to a 3-0 lead in the game's first 12 minutes on goals by Rod Brind'Amour, Eric Lindros and Chris Therien before the Penguins rallied. The Penguins scored two goals in seven seconds, one second short of the franchise record. Galanov got his first on a power play at 15:45 of the first.

Flames 5, Red Wings 2 One of the Flames' goalies, Tyler Moss, won his first game since January, and Cory Stillman scored two goals as Calgary beat host Detroit, handing the Red Wings their third straight loss.

Theoren Fleury and Andrew Cassells both had a goal and an assist, and Steve Dubinsky scored for the Flames, who were 0-6-2 against the Red Wings since last beating them Oct. 11, 1990.

Tomas Holmstrom had a goal and an assist, and Martin Lapointe added a goal for the Red Wings, who are 2-4-0 since coach Scotty Bowman returned to the bench Oct. 23.

Moss relieved Ken Wregget, who was bothered by back spasms, four minutes into the second period and stopped 28 shots.

## Thanks, NBA, for Giving Fans Time to Get a Life

## Vantage Point / GEORGE VECSEY

months, time to take a walk in the falling leaves instead of watching the ball go through the hoop, incessantly.

As the wisest man in pro sports, Stern knew there was going to be an epic season in baseball that would leave people around the United States satisfied. He sensed it was the right time to undo all the mischief the owners have done to themselves over the years by

paying for what they claim they cannot afford. He also knew we could tolerate a year off, which puts huge pressure on the players.

There was a century's worth of communal betrayal when baseball went down in 1994. There was a feeling of deprivation from the fervent hockey minority in 1995. I don't feel any of that here.

I have seen the glazed look on fans in

the Garden in recent years, real people who paid too much of their own money to watch a stagnant team in a stagnant sport in a stagnant league, and I have seen the faces of people who would not net getting a few months' worth of money back rather than watch Patrick Ewing fire up jumpers while falling away from the basket.

This lockout is a chance for all of us to get our lives together. I promise to write more about hockey, college hoops and women's sports, and to find people who still pursue sport for joy. Maybe I will even put up with Coach Bill Parcells' oilfish sarcasm if the New York Jets are away from the basket.

Tuesday night I probably should have gone to the Rangers-Devils hockey game in New Jersey but I stayed home with a good book. Since you asked, it is a new translation of Dante's Inferno.

And speaking of the lower depths, I've been avoiding sports crowds since the World Series.

We need to talk about the cruel mood in Yankee Stadium, as well as the upper rings at the Garden, where I have seen children wearing the colors of opposing hockey teams be frightened by the mob. This obviously includes the outer reaches of Shea Stadium, where my agent and her nephew were mugged — I mean, mugged — for wearing Red Sox apparel during the World Series of

1986. And I'm sure the Jets' renaissance will touch off some crude actions toward opposing fans.

It's a New York thing. There's nothing quite like it anywhere else in the United States. This is not my imagination, from inside some glass-enclosed press box. For postseason games, columnists are relegated to an auxiliary press box in deep left field, so I walked the narrow ramps and sat behind The People, the vast majority of whom were high-spirited and polite and even

watching the game.

I have no real problem with the personal chants directed at David Justice of the Cleveland Indians during the championship series, taunting him about his very public divorce, nor do I have a problem with the ubiquitous chants at opposing fields. As Ken Caminiti of the San Diego Padres admitted, he stunk.

But once the World Series shifted to San Diego, survivors of Yankee Stadium began telling their tales: how the Padres' rally towels were burned by the posse in the bleachers, how the Padres' caps were confiscated by vigilantes, how the Padres' fans were taunted by bullies.

The postseason mood in Yankee Stadium the past four years is getting perilously close to English soccer — packs of antisocial men looking to hurt strangers under the guise of sport. There has been far too much praise for the so-called Bleacher Creatures in right field. They are not cute, and their brutal presence is setting the wrong tone.

What to do about it? I would not advocate taping some beered-up drunks on the shoulder and saying, "Hey, Mac, we don't do that kind of thing around here." But I do think we can influence our friends, our relatives, not to join in.

We have time to speak of many things this fall. Thank you for that, Commissioner Stern.

## Sampras Upends Johansson

*The Associated Press*

**PARIS** — Pete Sampras survived a first-set scare against Thomas Johansson before storming back to beat the Swede 7-6 (9-7), 6-1, in the second round of the Paris Open on Wednesday.

Graf, a four-time winner of the tournament who is unseeded this year because of her low ranking, had trouble finding her timing and clearly showed the lack of match practice early on against the quick Japanese.

But the former No. 1 picked up her game late in the first set and went on to post a workmanlike victory. "I expected a tough match," Graf said.

"She's been playing good tennis in recent months. I played her a few months ago and lost in three close sets."

In the quarterfinals, Graf will meet the 19-year-old Anne-Gaëlle Sidot of France, who upset the top-seeded Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, the reigning French Open champion and Graf's old rival. Sidot, a qualifier ranked No. 74 in the world, beat the Spaniard 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

## ■ Graf Triumphs Again

In the second match of her latest

comeback, Steffi Graf overcame a slow start and beat the sixth-seeded Ali Sugiyama 6-4, 6-3, to reach the quarterfinals of the Leipzig Open on Wednesday.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Right Man, Right Stuff

NEW YORK — Space. We are still thrilled with space, provided a 77-year-old senator from Ohio in the capsule. John Glenn was our biggest hero when he went up in space, and he is our biggest hero now that he has done it again.

But Glenn's feat is more than going up and coming down. John is a two-fer hero, and we don't get many of them anymore.

When he returns, brokers on Wall Street will stop buying stock so they can take the time to tear up ticker tape to throw out their windows.

The first part of space flight had to do with worldwide coverage of the event ... including the voyage to the moon.

The second part was coming home again and being greeted at the White House and having a glorious return to the Rose Bowl Parade. Most of the astronauts could handle the flight part of the mission; it was the PR duties that took their toll.

John Glenn was not the president's first choice to go to space.

Bill Clinton wanted Ken Starr to fly in the shuttle, but Paula Jones' lawyers protested and Starr could not get the approval of the hundreds



Buchwald

of grand juries he represented. So it was decided to send Newt Gingrich up for nine days just at the time of the elections. James Carville said that was a risky decision so he recommended John Glenn, a loyal Democrat, who could fly by the seat of his pants with the House impeachment committee.

The big factor was age. If Glenn could do it, it would be a big boost for mankind and the voting bloc of Medicare and Social Security.

Once the choice had been made, the president had to talk Glenn into returning on a mission. "The country needs hero now more than ever, John. It could be you or Michael Jordan."

John was at first reluctant. "Sir, I'm not sure I have the right stuff."

The president smiled and said, "I thought that about myself when I first became president, but I was persuaded that when the going gets rough, all of us have the right stuff."

□

The man the president had chosen was the right man for the right job.

The president said, "Now that Glenn has accomplished his mission, we have to start thinking of somebody else to grasp the imagination of the American people. Hillary will accept no one else but Walter Cronkite."

## A Manet for the Orsay Museum

The Associated Press

PARIS — Edouard Manet's portrait of the Impressionist painter Berthe Morisot is the latest treasure to enrich the Musée d'Orsay's collection of 19th-century paintings.

"Berthe Morisot au Bouquet de Violets" (Berthe Morisot With a Bouquet of Violets) had not been seen in public since 1983. It had been owned by Morisot's heirs since she bought it back from a French dealer in 1894, a year before her death. The Culture Ministry said it cost 80 million francs (\$14.5 million).



PREQUEL — The director George Lucas, left, in Sydney discussing the next three parts of his "Star Wars" series. He said the next two parts would be filmed in Australia. The producer, Rick McCallum, looked on.

## 'Fragments,' a Holocaust Memoir, Is Challenged

By Doreen Carvajal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Until Benjamin Wilkomirski's truth came into conflict with his own legal identity, the slim memoir of his Jewish childhood in the concentration camps of Poland was hailed as a "small masterpiece," a searing sketch of death and horror — rats rummaging among corpses, starving babies sucking fingers to the bone, a dying mother's last glimpse of her son.

International Jewish groups showered the 155-page memoir, "Fragments," with endorsements and prizes: the National Jewish Book Award in the United States, the Prix Mémoire de la Shoah in France and the Jewish Quarterly Literary Prize in Britain. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum sent the first-time author and Swiss musician on a six-city fund-raising tour last fall. The book was translated into more than a dozen languages, an achievement considered the biggest global success for a Swiss book since "Heidi."

But the shards of Wilkomirski's "knife-sharp" memories had more edge than any of his publishers or backers envisioned. His

identity is now in doubt and his publishers are in the awkward position of insisting that they believe that he is a Latvian Jew who survived the Holocaust. This despite legal records identifying him as the son of a Swiss woman and indicating he was born two years later than indicated in the subtitle of the original German edition of the book.

While some publishers plead for a reprieve or an "editorial habeas corpus" for the author, the international debate about the authenticity of the memoir has exposed the tensions between art and commerce. Nonfiction, for example, sells better than fiction with an author who plays the role of promoter and poster child, and the prestige of endorsements give such books almost invincible credibility.

"Fragments" was first published in Germany in 1995, but it was not until this summer that questions were raised publicly about Wilkomirski's bleak memories of childhood, dating from 1939 to 1948. Wilkomirski's literary version is that he was a Latvian Jew whose earliest memories are of the beating death of his father in the winter in Riga, followed by fragmented images of imprisonment at the age of 3 or 4 in Majdanek in Poland and a second concentration camp that he never identifies. These scenes, described in a child's unflinching voice, were recovered through therapy. Wilkomirski says, and he



Benjamin Wilkomirski says the debate over his identity and his book shows "totalitarian judgment."

has participated in seminars in Europe describing the techniques.

But the counterimage of Wilkomirski's life is far more mundane. The one that has emerged from legal records and Swiss news reports is that he is Swiss, was born in February 1941 in Biel to an unmarried Protestant woman, Yvonne Grosjean, and was later adopted by an upper-middle-class Zurich couple, all of whom are now dead.

The manuscript was circulated by a respected and prominent literary agent in Switzerland to publishers, including a Jewish imprint of a well-known German publisher, Suhrkamp Verlag. The American publisher, Schocken Books, an imprint of Random House, relied in turn on the judgment of the German publisher, Suhrkamp did do some checking with experts and asked for further verification, which resulted in an afterword in the book that noted contradictions between Wilkomirski's memories and legal records.

Another Swiss author decided to take on the role of detective after he was commissioned to write a profile of Wilkomirski, who had become something of a Swiss celebrity and was the subject of two film documentaries. Daniel Ganzfried, the author and himself the son of a Holocaust survivor, started gathering information that he called troubling

and inconsistent. For example, he said, he listened to Wilkomirski's taped remarks in a seminar on his form of "interdisciplinary therapy," in which he denied that he was adopted. In a long interview with Wilkomirski, he said the author told him he was circumcised, which the author's former wife and his girlfriend later denied to Ganzfried.

"In one film he claimed to have lived in Switzerland only from 1948, and he describes all these scenes after the war," said Ganzfried. "Then I found in the local school files of Zurich that he attended first grade in April 1947. I found a picture of him in the summer of 1946 in the garden of his adoptive parents from a photo book of his relatives."

Eventually, he started searching local government offices and found Wilkomirski's adoption records. The 1941 birth date conflicts with the prominent subtitle of the book, which appeared in most foreign versions: "Fragments: A Childhood 1939-1948."

Letters from officials in Biel and Zurich verified the information. And Wilkomirski's former lawyer, Rolf Sandberg, confirmed that he had obtained records with similar information after a request from the German publisher for more verification before publication of the book.

"I told them I didn't doubt what his

memory had to say," Sandberg said, "but I had to leave it to them what to make of this whole story. I could only say I have these documents and they prove that he is the son of Ms. Grosjean, but you can say: 'I don't trust it. I know better.' And that is what he says."

In the months before the book was published, Suhrkamp received a letter of warning from Hanna Helling, an editor at a Swiss newspaper, who said friends of Wilkomirski's had told him the manuscript was fiction. "They wrote me back that they had examined the situation and they were sure that the thing was authentic," said Helling, who is retired and lives in Rome. "The publisher maintains his belief or he makes believe that the story is authentic, but I think nobody believes it any more."

In fact, all publishers of the book are still supporting Wilkomirski's account, largely because of assurances from Suhrkamp. So too are groups like the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Jewish Book Council in New York.

Wilkomirski has largely retreated from public view. In an e-mail answering questions from The New York Times, he asked for "a little patience," adding: "My health is in rather poor condition. I am very weak and it takes me a lot of strength to answer questions, which cannot be answered in only a few sentences." In a follow-up e-mail, he disputed the validity of some of Ganzfried's research. He also said he had repeatedly tried to get access to Swiss records, noting that records of adopted Gypsy children and Jewish refugees appear at various times to have been altered or destroyed.

In the aftermath of his book, he briefly addressed the record of his 1941 birth by saying: "This date has nothing to do with either the history of this century or my personal history. I have now taken legal steps to have this imposed identity annulled."

Shortly before the annual Frankfurt Book Fair, which brings together publishers from all over the world, Wilkomirski sent a statement in German to all his publishers describing the current climate of debate as a "poisonous atmosphere of 'totalitarian judgment and criticism.'" Wilkomirski acknowledged that the Swiss legal documents were not fake but suggested that a third party "who is no longer alive" had manipulated and replaced the papers. He also criticized Holocaust historians who had attacked his work, complaining that they were not expert in research about children who survived that period.

## PEOPLE

THE poet Ted Hughes was buried near his home after tributes led by the Nobel literature laureate Seamus Heaney. Hughes, the poet laureate of England since 1984, died of cancer Oct. 28 at 68. His death was "a rent in the veil of poetry," Heaney said in a reading at the service in North Tawton, southwest England. At the request of Hughes's second wife, Carol, the Irish poet read the Dylan Thomas poem "Do not go gentle into that good night." He also read two of Hughes's works, "Go fishing" and "The day he died."

Dorothy DeLay, a faculty member at the Juilliard School in New York, who has taught such Japanese musicians as Midori and Koichiro Harada, an original member of the Tokyo String Quartet, will be honored by Japan for her contributions to the education of the nation's musicians and to raising the level of music in Japan. DeLay, 81, who began her career at Juilliard in 1948, will receive her medal, the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

The model Linda Evangelista agreed to renegotiate her appearance fee at a fashion show in Portugal after her performance was criticized as clumsy. The model was the headline attraction in the city of Oporto, but press reports Tuesday described her as overweight and unsteady on her feet. A spokeswoman for Look Elite, the Lisbon branch of her modeling agency, said

Evangelista had been ill with food poisoning.

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A remake of the "The King and I" should be filmed in Thailand, despite objections that the script is insulting to the Thai monarchy, the country's minister responsible for tourism said Wednesday. "For myself, I would prefer to

have Fox film 'Anna and the King' here," said Pitak Intaravivatana, a minister of the prime minister's office. "Having them film here will mean we can have a thorough look at the script and urge them to cooperate in changing unsuitable parts." Fox has plans to make two movies in Thailand, "The Beach" and "Anna and the King." The former has been approved, but the National Film Board has rejected a draft script of "Anna and the King," starring Jodie Foster and Chow Yun Fat.

Jean-Claude Van Damme has denied in court that he tried to keep a writer's name off the film credits of "The Quest." The Belgian action star testified in Los Angeles in a suit filed by Frank Dux, a martial arts expert who accuses Van Damme of not paying \$1.5 million in profits from the 1996 movie. The lawsuit claims that Dux co-wrote a screenplay that became "The Quest" and that Van Damme promised to share profits. His name appears in the screen credits under "story by," but not as the writer.

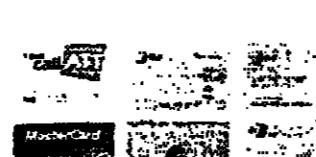
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